POLICE REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING

SIND AND RAILWAYS

FOR THE YEAR 1906.

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From

ROBERT BARTON STEWART, Esq., M.A. (Oxon.), I. C. S.,
Inspector-General of Police,
Bombay Presidency, Poona;

To

H. O. QUIN, Esq., I. C. S.,
Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department, Bombay.

Office of the Inspector-General of Police,
Poona, 21st August 1907.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Police Administration Report for the Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1906, together with the following statements :—

Submission of the Report.

Statement A, Parts I and II.
Statement B, Parts I and II.
Statements C, D and E.

Delay in the submission of the Report.

2. The review of the Commissioner in Sind on the Report for that Province has not been received yet.

Charge.

3. I was in charge of the office of the Inspector-General of Police throughout the year and Mr. M. Kennedy in charge of that of Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation. Messrs. L. H. Spence and W. L. B. Souter were appointed to the newly created posts of Deputy Inspectors-General, Southern and Northern Ranges, on the 22nd November and 12th December 1906, respectively, thus completing the administrative charges recommended by the Police Commission.

Cognizable Crime—Statement A, Part I.

4. There was a decrease of 1,062 in the total number of cognizable offences reported during the year.

The figures for the last five years are as follows :—

1902	35,719
1903	31,970
1904	32,921
1905	34,084
1906	33,022

Of the various divisions of the Presidency, Sind heads the list with the largest number of Indian Penal Code cases and total Indian Penal Code and Class VI cases, while the Northern Division both this year and last has had the largest number of Class VI cases alone.

The figures for the more serious offences for the five years are as follows :—

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Murder and attempts at murder and culpable homicide	483	467	519	500	520
Dacoity and preparation therefor ...	576	251	222	267	231
Robbery	819	630	16	678	694
Lurking house-trespass with intent to commit an offence	6,405	5,700	5,644	5,889	5,952
Cattle thefts	4,028	3,748	4,043	4,172	3,983
Ordinary thefts	11,777	9,628	9,981	11,237	11,218

Of these offences the majority of the cases of murder, house-breaking and cattle thefts occurred in Sind, but it must be noted to the credit of the Province that it had the best record of convictions in murder cases for the year. The greater number of the cases of robbery and dacoity occurred in the Central Division and particularly in Khándesh. The number of convictions in the Division has not been so large as it should have been.

Of the total decrease of 1,062 cognizable cases, 830 were under Class VI under the heading 'offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.'

Taking the figures for the different divisions of the Presidency, there was a considerable increase in the Southern Division and a decrease elsewhere. In the Southern Division the number under the Indian Penal Code rose from 4,581 in 1905 to 5,249 in 1906. The increase is shared by all the Districts. It occurs chiefly under thefts and house-breaking and is ascribed to the scarcity prevailing in all the Districts except Ratnágiri, where the increase is small. In Kolába evacuation on account of plague is said to have facilitated these offences.

In Sind, the decrease is attributed to the more favourable season. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, while commenting on the fact that the decrease runs through every District except Thar and Párkar, observes that in each of the other Districts, Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code has been worked more vigorously than in 1905, while the reverse is the case in Thar and Párkar. He, however, adds that he is constrained to state that from his recent tour of inspection and from statements of officers he has met that the amount of unreported crime especially—but by no means only—under the head of cattle theft, is very considerable.

In the Northern Division, there is a general decrease in all Districts except Broach and Thána. In Broach the increase is slight, while in Thána it amounts to 264 and is chiefly attributed to an increase of thefts in the Bándra and Kurla petas and the Sálsette Táluka due to incursions of criminals from Bombay City to which I referred last year.

Taking the Central Division as a whole there was a small decrease. The East and West Khándesh and Sholápur Districts report decreases, while in the remaining four Districts there are increases. The decrease in West Khándesh is attributed to the favourable season and in East Khándesh partly to the active measures taken with the co-operation of the Criminal Investigation Department against criminal tribes frequenting the District and partly to the absence of plague which generally affords facilities for crime against property in evacuated places. The increase in the Ahmednagar and Násik Districts is reported to be due to the conditions of scarcity prevailing in those Districts.

There was a small decrease on the Railways as a whole, but the slight fluctuations on individual Railways do not call for any remarks.

Investigation by the Police and its results.

5. Investigation was refused by the Police under section 157 (*1*) (*b*) of the Criminal Procedure Code in 207 cases. This is an increase of 20 over the number of cases in which the Police exercised this power in 1905 and as in that year the majority of the cases occurred in the Central Division. The special attention of all officers has been called to the orders of the Government of India on the subject but not till after the close of the year under report. I would draw special attention to the following remarks by the Commissioner, C. D., in paragraph 3 of his report :—

> "3. * * * * . The cases excluded amount to 44 per cent. of those reported. Adverting to these high percentages the Government of India in the letter published with Government Resolution No. 1614, dated the 15th March last, Judicial Department, have expressed the hope that their remarks in paragraph 15 of Home Department letter No. 1113, dated the 8th November 1905, regarding the abstention of the police from investigation in certain classes of complaints will not be allowed to remain a dead letter in the Bombay Presidency. The present figures, though rather better than those of last year, afford an occasion on which renewed attention may be called to this order. But it may be observed that such abstention, if not extended beyond proper limits, is not likely to make a serious reduction in the number of excluded cases. Of the four categories of cases which Police Officers are advised to disregard

in the letter in question it is only the second category—cases which are purely civil—which affords any appreciable percentage of the cases which come into the excluded columns of Statement A, Part I. And it is not so simple as it seems to direct the Police to abstain from registering these cases. The complainant naturally endeavours to give a criminal aspect to his case, and some inquiry is usually necessary before the Station Officer can be in a position to judge whether the case is purely civil or not. If he, in future, abstains entirely from any investigation into cases which look as if they might be merely civil (the lines of demarcation are very fine in some classes of cases) then no doubt the excluded cases will be diminished by a certain amount; but neither police nor magisterial work will be appreciably diminished in the long run, for most of the disappointed suitors will repair to the Magistrates and many of the cases will ultimately come back to the Police for the investigation which was refused at first. Probably a larger proportion of excluded cases would disappear if Magistrates dealing with Police reports classified cases in which there is not evidence enough to make it worth while to bring the case into Court as undetected rather than false. There are many petty charges of theft, mischief and the like as to which it is impossible to be certain whether they are true or false, but which the Police ask to be treated as false. Whether the Magistrate will give the benefit of the doubt to the Police or to the complainant in such cases depends on his idiocyncrasy and on the amount of care which he bestows on this very tiresome department of his work. The subject is a very difficult one and no drastic measures can be applied in dealing with it, and none are required; for though it is undoubtedly a wrong presentation of the state of affairs that nearly half the reported Penal Code cases should be made to appear to be false, nevertheless it is not probable that this misstatement covers the denial of justice to great numbers of people who could otherwise have obtained it. It represents some slovenliness on the part of the Police and some laxity on the part of Magistrates; but under the system of administering justice as it exists in this country, probably not more than two or three per cent. of the persons whose complaints are excluded would secure anything better in a Court if every excluded case were brought to trial."

I would add that a considerable proportion of the large number of cases shown as excluded is due to wrong classification of cases by Magistrates. Nothing is more common than for a Magistrate to class a case as 'Not true' because the Police have not succeeded in proving the charge against the particular accused brought up, whereas as a matter of fact the case has occurred and should be classed as undetected. I have known an instance of a murder case being classed as not true because the murderer died in hospital before he could be tried, though he had admitted the murder and there was ample corroborative evidence. The definition of 'investigation' as 'all the proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code for the collection of evidence conducted by a Police Officer or by any person (other than a Magistrate) who is authorised by a Magistrate in this behalf' also renders it difficult for a Police Officer to frequently act under section 157 (*b*). When a complainant comes to the station, he presents his case in such a light that the Station Officer is unable to say at once that it is a matter he can refuse to investigate, and very often the complainant is coached by a pleader beforehand. Probably as soon as the Station Officer goes to the alleged scene of the crime, he is able to secure evidence which enables him to say that the matter is not one he need investigate further, but his process for the collection of evidence has begun and he must send up a final report and have the case excluded.

Deducting cases in which investigation was refused and adding the cases pending from the previous year, the Police had a total of 37,129 cases for investigation as compared with 38,947 in the previous year. Of these 3,840, or a little less than the number in the previous year, were pending at the close of the year, some actually under investigation and some awaiting final orders from Magistrates. Orders were, therefore, received on 33,289, or about the same as in 1905, representing a final disposal of a little more than the number of complaints received during the year and accepted for investigation. Of these 33,289 complaints, 953 were declared to be false, while 1,306 were declared to be due to mistakes of law or non cognizable. Of the remainder 11,442 resulted in convictions, representing 54·13 per cent. of the true cases, 1,378 or 6·51 per cent. resulted in acquittals and 8,111 or 38·37 per cent. were undetected.

Excluded Police cases.

6. The total number of excluded cases represents 33·01 per cent. of the cases for investigation against 35·5 in the previous year.

The largest proportion of these cases occurred in the Central and Southern Divisions. The remarks of the Commissioner, C. D., have been quoted in the previous paragraph. The Commissioner, S. D., merely remarks that the figures show that there is ample room for making use of the provisions of section 157 (*1*) (*b*).

Maliciously false cases.

7. Of the 953 cases classed as maliciously false, 398 were in Sind, 255 in the Central Division, 157 in the Southern Division, 128 in the Northern Division and 15 on the Railways. Their treatment subsequent to classification continues to be unsatisfactory. In the Presidency proper and on the Railways applications were made in 84 cases to Magistrates for sanction to prosecute, but sanction was granted in 26 cases only, and in only 22 of these cases was a prosecution actually instituted. In 12 cases convictions were obtained, 6 cases ended in acquittal or discharge and 3 were pending at the close of the year and one was withdrawn. Superintendents of Police sanctioned prosecutions in 229 cases, in 185 of which proceedings were instituted. Of these 63 resulted in convictions and 91 in discharges or acquittals, while 26 were pending at the close of the year and 5 cases were withdrawn.

In Sind, of the 398 cases declared to be maliciously false prosecutions were undertaken in 50 cases and convictions obtained in 19. This is an improvement on last year, in which there were 431 cases declared to be maliciously false with 71 prosecutions, but only 14 convictions. In accordance with a Circular issued by the Commissioner in Sind prosecutions are now instituted by the District Superintendents of Police without obtaining the Magistrate's sanction. He has, therefore, in the above figures included under one head cases which in previous years were shown separately.

Vexatious complaints.

8. Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was applied by Magistrates in 96 cases during the year as compared with 154 in 1905. As in the previous year, more than half these cases, *viz.*, 59, occurred in Sind.

True cases and their results.

9. In 54·13 per cent. of the cases classed as true the Police succeeded in detecting the offenders and getting them punished. The proportion of undetected cases was 38 per cent. or almost the same as in 1905. The following are percentages for five years of results of cases submitted to and decided by the Courts :—

	Convictions.	Acquittals.
1902	78 per cent.	22 per cent.
1903	76 „	24 „
1904	75 „	25 „
1905	92 „	8 „
1906	89 „	11 „

Taking the total number of true cases, the greatest success has as usual been in offences under Class VI, in a large proportion of which the offender is caught red-handed and a conviction is almost a certainty. Next come 'offences against the State,' Class I, and 'serious offences against the person,' Class II.

Undetected cases.

10. Turning again to undetected cases the percentages of cases not detected to true cases is as follows in the different Divisions :—

Northern Division	25 per cent.
Railways	36 „
Central Division	38 „
Southern do.	38 „
Sind	49 „

Omitting cases under Class VI and considering only what are called Indian Penal Code cases proper, the figures come to :—

Northern Division	31 per cent.
Southern do.	41 „
Central do.	43 „
Sind	51 „
Railways	55 „

or a percentage for the whole Presidency of 44·63, 2 per cent. better than in the previous year. It will be seen that the figure for the Northern Division is the same as in 1905, while that for the other Divisions and Sind is slightly better.

In the Central Division, the small decrease was shared by all Districts except Poona and Sholápur. In Poona, the rise is ascribed to thefts committed during the plague epidemic which remained undetected on account of the complainants reporting their loss long after the commission of the offence, and thereby making detection almost impossible.

In the Ratnágiri District it is reported that 59 out of 63 undetected cases consisted of house-breaking and theft and ordinary thefts; that in most of these cases the property stolen was grain and other unidentifiable property which renders the evidence weak and investigation futile; and that the number of such cases must, therefore, be always fluctuating and cannot appreciably be reduced. The Commissioner, S. D., observes that this explanation generally applies to all Districts.

On the Railways it is reported that the property in some of the theft cases consisted of edible articles which could not be identified and that these cases are reported after a considerable delay to the Police when it is impracticable to detect them.

Pending cases.

11. The number of pending cases remaining at the end of 1906 was 3,840 against 4,092 in 1905. The decrease runs through all the Divisions except the Central where there is a slight increase, which is attributed to the large number of cases in the Násik and Sátára Districts arising in the last month of the year. The following is the number of cases for the different Divisions for the last two years :—

	1905.	1906.
Sind	1,353	1,245
Northern Division	670	505
Central do.	1,031	1,096
Southern do.	759	735
Railways	279	259
	4,092	3,840

Persons in Police cases, Statement A, Part II.

12. The following table shows the success of the Police in dealing with persons during the past five years. In the present year's report there is an excess of 10 persons pending at the commencement over the number shown as pending at the close of the previous year, but no explanation has been given :—

Year.	Pending at commencement.	Arrested during the year.	Released by station officer.	Released by Magistrate before trial.	Tried.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Pending at close.
1902	3,373	31,497	640	11	30,968	21,766	9,202	2,524
1903	2,520	25,246	510	28	24,754	16,887	7,867	2,182
1904	2,185	26,360	556	30	24,320	16,679	7,641	2,260
1905	2,279	27,340	637	59	26,012	16,141	9,871	2,584
1906	2,594	27,687	554	28	26,611	16,270	10,341	2,625

Last year the attention of all Police Officers was called to the undue proportion of persons acquitted and discharged to the cases in which acquittals were recorded. This year the figures are slightly worse, the Sind percentage of acquittals having gone up to 49·68. Sufficient attention has evidently not yet been paid to the subject.

Property stolen and recovered, Statement C.

13. The property reported stolen in cognizable cases during the year was Rs. 11,59,825 against Rs. 11,81,113 in the previous year. The percentage of recoveries was 36·63 against 35·73.

The best result was obtained in the Northern Division.

The Commissioner, C. D., reports that Poona City and suburbs suffered heavily especially during the plague epidemic, having lost Rs. 62,000 worth of property out of the total of Rs. 99,000 for the whole District. The District Magistrate, Ahmednagar, states that the statistics of property stolen and recovered are vitiated by a practice which he found common in his District of Magistrates showing (in the E summaries) alleged stolen property in false cases as both stolen and recovered. The Commissioner, C. D., observes that the proper course is to omit such property altogether from the returns and that doubtless this is the general practice, but it may be as well to call the attention of the District Magistrates generally to the point.

Habitual Crime.

Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code cases and cases under Regulation XII of 1827.

14. The provisions of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, were applied in 3,878 cases during the year as against 3,144 in the year before. In 2,329 cases the persons concerned were ordered to furnish security for good behaviour; 857 did so, 1,233 were sent to jail in default and 239 were released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827.

The following table gives the cases under Chapter VIII and Regulation XII of 1827 :—

Division.	Total number of persons proceeded against.	Number ordered to furnish security.	Number who furnished security.	Number released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827.	Number who went to jail in default of security.
	(a)	(b)	(b) (i)	(b) (ii)	(b) (iii)
Sind ...	1,156	592	170	131	291
Northern Division ...	863	348	237	.....	111
Central Division ...	915	745	182	87	476
Southern Division ...	724	460	246	18	196
Railways ...	220	184	22	3	159
Total ...	3,878	2,329	857	239	1,233

The Commissioner, Northern Division, in dealing with the subject writes :—

"In the Broach District better success with Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code obviated the necessity for resorting as extensively as in the previous year to the provisions of Regulation XII of 1827. The number of persons dealt with under the latter Regulation therefore decreased from 3,207 to 682 during the year under report. Five hundred and eighty-nine persons were convicted against 3,202 in the previous year and the cases of 93 persons were pending. The decrease in the application of this Regulation is said to be further due to the more stringent proceedings required by recent High Court Circulars and also to the lateness of the season."

I do not understand exactly what procedure has been adopted in Broach, but apparently the number of cases should be increased by 682. What the result of them has been is not stated.

In other Districts persons released under Regulation XII of 1827 have been included with those released on security under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, but the details have not been given.

Deducting the cases still under enquiry at the end of the year the percentage of those prosecuted who were ordered to furnish security is as follows in the different Divisions :—

Sind	75·51
Northern Division	83·45
Central do.	90·74
Southern do.	72·55
Railways	86·38
Total ...	80·89

The percentages of success in the previous 5 years were:—

1901	...	...	... 77·5
1902	...	...	... 80·9
1903	...	...	... 76·5
1904	...	...	... 76 3
1905	...	...	... 74 6

The result for 1906 may be looked on as satisfactory.

Infanticide.

15. In accordance with Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2486, dated 26th April 1907, the following information is furnished regarding infanticide. There were 9 cases reported during the year under report, 7 of which ended in the conviction of the mothers. In 6 cases the murdered infants were illegitimate and the murders were committed to avoid disgrace. In one of the two cases in Sind the mother was sentenced to Rs. 100 fine and to be imprisoned till the rising of the Court and in the other to 7 days' imprisonment. In the one case in the Northern Division, the mother was transported for life. In the Central Division one woman was sentenced to transportation for life and the other case is awaiting disposal. In the Southern Division the guilty mothers were sentenced in 3 cases to transportation for life, but the sentences were reduced, one by the High Court to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and two by Government to 5 and 10 years' rigorous imprisonment, respectively. In the fourth case, the mother was discharged for want of direct evidence. In one of these cases the child was not illegitimate, but it was sickly and the mother threw it into a well in despair.

Non-cognizable crime.

16. The number of cases reported during the year was 65,288 against 63,761 in the year before. The majority occur, as usual, under laws other than the Indian Penal Code and under 'voluntarily causing hurt.' Of these latter 59 per cent. were compounded or withdrawn, etc.

The number of cases the trial of which was completed was 39,303 or a little more than half the number of complaints pending and new, and of these tried two-thirds ended in conviction and one-third in discharge or acquittal.

Part II of Statement B shows that 110,961 processes were issued during the year in non-cognizable cases. In only 1,757 instances were the Police unable to find the person wanted.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, remarks that in non-cognizable cases, as in cases taken up direct by Magistrates, failure on the part of Magistrates to examine the complainant thoroughly before issuing process against accused persons is the chief reason why the percentage of convictions is so low, *viz.*, 21·95 against 22·9 in 1905. He adds that some allowance has, however, to be made for the fact that the Magistrate has not the required time to hold a local investigation on the spot as the Police have.

Habitual offenders.

17. The following table shows the number of persons who were identified as having been previously convicted and those who were adjudged habitual offenders :—

Division.	Number of accused persons convicted, column 9, Statement A, Part II.	Number of those included in column 2, who were	
		Identified as having been previously convicted.	Classed as habitual offenders.
1	2	3	4
Northern Division	3,691	443	186
Central do.	4,046	736	195
Southern do.	2,701	271	149
Sind	3,703	539	200
Railways	2,129	88	43
Total ...	16,270	2,077	773

18. I subjoin the usual report by the Deputy Inspector-General for Criminal Investigation on the work of the Finger Print Bureau and Criminal Investigation Department during the year:—

Finger Print Bureau (Criminal Identification Branch) attached to the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation.

(1) The staff employed consists of 1 Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 5 Head Constables, 1 clerk and 2 peons.

(2) At the beginning of 1906, there were on record 67,944 slips and during the year 7,582 new slips were received, making a total of 75,526. Two hundred and eighty slips were destroyed by reason of deaths amongst convicts and ex-convicts, leaving 75,246 slips on the record at the Finger Print Bureau at the close of 1906, as compared with 67,944 at the close of 1905. There was a slight increase in the number of death reports received as compared with the number received in 1905, the figures for the two years being 256 and 280, respectively. All death reports received in 1906 except 8 were received from the Districts of the Presidency proper and the City of Bombay. Only 8 death reports were received from the Agencies, Native States and other Presidencies against 4 in the previous year.

(3) Of the 7,582 impression slips sent for record, 255 were of ex-convicts, as compared with 387 in 1905 and 593 in 1904. These figures show a continued drop due no doubt to the difficulty in securing such finger impressions and the fact that most of the ex-convicts have been lost sight of. There are still about 6,000 whose finger impressions are required for record.

(4) Of the 7,327 new slips received, 665 were from the City of Bombay, 4,680 from the Districts and Railways of this Presidency, 87 from Sind, 103 from other Presidencies, 1,623 from Native States, 128 from Agencies, 14 from Hyderabad (Deccan), 16 from the Central Bureau at Indore for the Native States in Central India and 11 from the Central Bureau at Mount Abu for Rajputana. During 1905 only 134 slips were received for record from Native States as compared with 1,623 in 1906. This increase is due to the establishment of a Finger Print Bureau in the Baroda State.

Name of place.	Number of slips received.		Remarks.
	1905.	1906.	
Bombay City	718	665	Decrease of 53 cases.
Districts and Railways of this Presidency	4,413	4,680	Increase of 267.
Sind	10	87	Increase of 77.
Other Presidencies	238	103	Decrease of 135.
Native States	134	1,623	Increase of 1,489.
Agencies	48	128	Increase of 80.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	14	14	(No difference.)
Indore (Central Bureau)	18	16	Decrease of 2.
Mount Abu (Central Bureau) ..	14	11	Decrease of 3.

(5) Of the 75,246 slips in the Bureau, about 943 are of convicts in prison and 74,303 are of ex-convicts. During the year under report, 1,634 slips were sent for record and 5,433 for trace to Simla and the Finger Print Bureaux of other Provinces showing an increase of 3,387 in the number sent for trace to Simla and other Bureaux.

(6) There is again a considerable rise in the number of slips sent for trace, the number in 1906 being 12,650 as against 11,509 in 1905. One hundred and seventy-eight slips were received for identification from Native States and 317 from the Káthiáwár, Pálanpur and Mahi Kántha Agencies.

(7) In 1,068 cases including 68 from other Provinces and 41 from Native States and Agencies, the antecedents of accused persons were traced as against 963 in the previous year. In 573 cases previous convictions were proved, but enhanced punishment was awarded in 404 only as against 456 in 1905. In 136 cases the accused received less punishment than that awarded at their last previous conviction, as against 106 in 1905, and in 26 the same punishment as

previously awarded, the number in 1905 being 18. In all these cases the attention of the District Magistrates concerned was drawn to the apparent inadequacy of the punishment awarded. In 123 cases the accused were released or acquitted and in 178 the persons were dealt with under Chapter VIII as against 200 in 1905.

(8) In 470 cases, as compared with 521 in 1905, the accused were identified locally by Chief Operators without reference to the Finger Print Bureau. Of this number, 461 were traced before conviction and 9 after the accused had been convicted and admitted into jail as compared with 519 and 2, respectively, in the previous year.

(9) The following summarises the figures relating to the working of this Branch :—

Year.	Number of cards or slips received for record.	Number of cards or slips received for trace.	Number of cases traced.	Remarks.
1895	6,164	126	2	
1896	5,873	316	41	
1897	8,432	357	57	
1898	6,551	595	89	
	Finger impression slips.			
1899	8,747	931	104	
1900	19,828	4,813	287	
1901	17,070	4,894	261	
1902	12,759	6,349	459	
1903	7,871	6,505	595	
1904	7,745	9,243	800	
1905	5,994	11,509	963	
1906	7,582	12,650	1,068	

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(10) In connection with 3 cases during the year, 3 Head Constables of the Finger Print Bureau were summoned to give evidence in Magistrates' and Superior Courts. The Officers were away 6 days while engaged in these cases.

All three cases ended in conviction. The cases were heard as under :—

1 in Akola.
1 in Chorási Division, Surat District.
1 in Poona.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind, gives the following details for that Province :—

"During the year under report, the entire control over the Finger Print Bureau was transferred from the District Superintendent of Police, Karáchi, to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind, *vide* the Commissioner's No. 344, dated the 24th April 1906.

"The number of finger impression slips received in the Central Finger Print Bureau for Sind at Karáchi during the year under report was 2,549 as against 2,699 in the year 1905. The grand total of impression slips on record in the Bureau is 21,075, and these have been classified and arranged on their respective file boards. The number of subsequent conviction slips received and entered during the year was 264 as compared with 165 in 1905. The number of slips received for search was 2,224 as against 1,580 in the year 1905. Of these, 557 were traced as against 449 in the preceding year. Two hundred and twenty-eight slips of foreigners were sent to the Central Finger Print Bureau at Simla for record.

"During the year, 70 officers were instructed in the system of taking finger impressions, 5 as Chief Operators and 65 as operators. Besides the above, two Sub-Registrars of the Karachi District received training and were granted certificates."

The Criminal Investigation Branch.

19. The Criminal Investigation Department, which includes the Finger Print Bureau Establishment and is under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation, underwent no change in its numerical strength during the year and consists of the following :—

6 Inspectors,
1 Confidential Clerk,
7 Sub-Inspectors,
20 Head Constables,
20 Constables.

Of these—

1 Inspector,
2 Sub-Inspectors,
5 Head Constables,

constitute the staff of the Finger Print Bureau.

The vacancy among the Inspectors alluded to in the preceding year's report as existing owing to the difficulty experienced in finding a European possessed of the requisite qualifications had eventually to be filled up by a native officer.

The Department was kept busily employed throughout the year on enquiries initiated by the Criminal Investigation Department, or undertaken at the request of the local officers, in all parts of the Presidency proper and in other Provinces. Amongst the more important may be mentioned :—

(1) *The Sholápur District Court Fraud Cases.*—These were brought to light and worked to a successful termination entirely by the Criminal Investigation Department. The facts briefly are that for some time a systematic fraudulent practice had been carried on by a coterie of persons in Sholápur, who obtained possession of intestate property from the District Court by putting forward fictitious heirs and misappropriating the assets of Intestate Estates. The head of this band was a Kárkun in the District Court named Murlidhar Shivram, who with four associates was brought to book and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment under sections 209, 419, 420, 467, 471 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code, while his confederates received lesser punishments according to the degree of their complicity. In all, three cases were taken into Court. The accused appealed against their conviction by the Sessions Court to the High Court; but the latter tribunal upheld the conviction and enhanced the sentences of two accused. The investigation was a very complicated one and was skilfully conducted by Inspector Pagé. The enquiry and trials extended over a lengthy period, the accused being ably defended, taking the utmost advantage of all latitude allowed by law and fighting the cases tooth and nail. As the principal accused were awarded heavy punishments in all three cases, a fourth case, one of the accused in which absconded, was not proceeded with in Court pending the arrest of the fugitive accused.

(2) *The Indian Agricultural and Helping Office.*—This is a bogus concern which has its head-quarters at Vengurla in the Ratnágiri District. It purports to be a sort of Provident Fund, subscribers to which, for payment of a nominal sum, are promised a liberal bonus under certain specified contingencies, such as the death of a nominee, also loans for marriages, funerals, &c.

Its operations were chiefly in the Madras Presidency where the proprietor and manager appear to have been very successful in spite of the obviously mythical and doubtful character of the benefits held out by the concern in the prospectus and agreements entered into between the "Office" and its clients. The phraseology used in these documents being ambiguous and cleverly arranged, the unwary public, deceived by the fictitious advantages held out by the promoters, took the bait eagerly in exchange for trifling subscriptions, only to find to their cost later, when their claims became due and the Company repudiated or evaded responsiblity, that they had been victimized. The originator of this bogus enterprise is Raoji Narayan Parulekar *alias* Phadake, a Goud Brahmin by caste, native of Sávantvádi, who appears to have made an extremely

good thing out of the concern and who has one previous conviction by the High Court of Bombay for another similar fraudulent business. His object appears to have been to create as large a flow of small subscriptions from distant subscribers as possible and to keep it up as long as possible, while the money he received he disposed of in Goa territory. An initial difficulty lay in the facts that the proprietor and manager of the "Office" had craftily refused to accept any subscribers from the Bombay Presidency and it took some time to ascertain who the subscribers were and their addresses, without alarming the proprietor, who was ready to abscond, as he eventually did, with his ill-gotten gains into Goa territory the moment he scented danger.

Ultimately, however, with the assistance of the Madras Criminal Investigation Department one of Phadake's dupes was encouraged to come forward and on a good *primâ facie* case the Madras Police have taken action. Since the close of the year, on Magisterial warrants received from the Madras Presidency, all the records of the Indian Agricultural and Helping Office have been seized and the manager arrested by the Criminal Investigation Department of this Presidency. The proprietor, Phadake, against whom also a warrant is out, is a fugitive from justice.

(3) *The Jamkhandi Murder Case.*—Under the orders of Government and at the request of the State authorities, Sub-Inspector G. K. Deshpande of the Criminal Investigation Department was deputed to work up an old case of kidnapping, murder and theft. The accused was a school-master and his victim a school-boy. The case had been originally taken up by the local Police who, however, failing in their efforts to bring home the guilt of the accused, the latter was discharged by the Magistrate. The enquiry was re-opened by the Criminal Investigation Department and, after a protracted and patient investigation, important facts and evidence were brought to light, and the accused who was in hiding was re-arrested after much difficulty and successfully prosecuted to conviction under sections 364 and 369 of the Indian Penal Code. The graver charge of murder failed owing to fatal errors committed during the investigation by the local Police before the assistance of the Criminal Investigation Department was invoked.

(4) *Breach of Trust, Cheating and Forgery Case in Ahmednagar.*—Radhabai, the widow of a Sirdar in the Indore State, was cheated out of Rs. 15,000 by two Bráhmins who at first helped her to get the money from the heirs of her late husband and then swindled her out of it. The woman filed a complaint in the Court of the City Magistrate, Ahmednagar, against the accused, but being without means was unable to get the evidence together. The matter was brought to the notice of the District Magistrate, who requested the Criminal Investigation Department to take up the enquiry. Sub-Inspector K. V. Kokje was deputed and, after a prolonged and extensive enquiry, the major portion of the property was recovered or traced. Seven accused were sent up and were pending trial at the end of the year. Since the close of this year the case has ended in conviction.

(5) *Theft of documents put in as exhibits in a Civil Suit from the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Haveli, Poona District.*—This case was taken up by the Criminal Investigation Department at the request of the District Judge. It was very complicated but was successfully worked. Two accused were convicted and sentenced, one to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 300 and the other to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 100.

(6) Special attention was paid by the Criminal Investigation Department to the various criminal tribes, foreign and indigenous, in this Presidency, and since the close of the year elaborate notes thereon, which were under compilation during the year, have been completed and are being put through the Press. Criminal Investigation Department officers with informers were sent touring in different Districts and succeeded in tracing some dangerous criminals belonging to the Bauriah, Sansi, Kanjar, Oudhia and Bhampta tribes. Specific offences were brought home to some, others were sent up under section 401, Indian Penal Code, and the remainder prosecuted under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code. The steps taken and results obtained were most satisfactory and

must have had good effect on the state of crime in general. The total number of these classes dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department was 102. All went to jail in default of security or received exemplary sentences under section 401, Indian Penal Code.

(8) Officers of the Criminal Investigation Department with "informers" were also sent to Bengal at the request of the Police of that Province and did admittedly useful work in tracing "Bhamptas" and Gujarát "Bowri" counterfeit coiners.

(9) Enquiry regarding the manufacture of counterfeit coins, with special reference to die struck coins in Gujarát, was systematically continued throughout the year, and though no prosecutions in Courts were instituted, the action taken was not unfruitful, judging by the gradual but steady diminution in the number of "excellent" counterfeits put into circulation. The great difficulty in detecting and bringing home the offence is considerably enhanced by the fact that operations are carried on in obscure villages in Native States, where manufacture and dealing are attended with less risks than in British Districts. The business of counterfeiting coin, though a profitable one, is fraught with obvious dangers and exposed to innumerable risks. Those who carry it on are alive to this and are necessarily very wary in selecting their ground. It is of course possible that some die counterfeiting is carried on in British Districts in Gujarát, but extensive enquiries have failed to establish the theory that it is carried on there to any appreciable extent. On the other hand, everything points to Native States in Káthiáwár, Gujarát and eleswhere as the source of the trouble.

(10) The Criminal Investigation Department did not of course succeed in all the cases they handled; a good many ended in failure, but this was nearly always due to the fact that the services of the Criminal Investigation Department officers were called in too late. The branch is still in its infancy but is growing in experience.

(11) Among miscellaneous duties, the Criminal Investigation Department had important duties to perform at the end of last and at the beginning of this year in connection with the Royal Visit both within this Presidency and outside.

Criminal Tribes during the year.

20. The Deputy Inspector General of Police for Sind reports as follows:—

> "The Hurs or Lurs of the Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar Districts have continued to be quiet owing to strict surveillance, imposition of additional police and application of the Criminal Tribes Act. In the Sukkur District Bombay Regulation XII of 1827 is in force over certain Lohar and Jafri Burdis and Teghanis in the Sikárpur Táluka. Additional police have been placed on the Bulas, a kindred Baluch cattle-lifting tribe in the Rohri Division, and steps have been taken under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code and Bombay Regulation XII of 1827 to restrict the movements of the Jagiranis (a sub-sect of the Burdi tribe) residing near Dubar, Rohri Táluka. In the Upper Sind Frontier the Burdis continue their profession of cattle-lifting actively. Efforts were made towards the close of last year to bring them under the operation of Regulation XII; but failed through the inefficiency of an Inspector."

In the Northern Division 25 suspicious foreigners were arrested in the Kaira District and the proceedings against them resulted in the sentence of 9 persons under Indian Penal Code and the discharge of 2 persons. The remainder were prosecuted under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, 3 going to jail in default of furnishing security and 7 being discharged. The cases against 4 were pending at the close of the year. The Commissioner does not state what caste the men belonged to.

As regards the Panch Mahál the District Superintendent of Police writes:—

> "The year under report has been an eventful one for this District, which was once considered too poor to visit. Since the opening of railway communication with Central India, however, this District has been a chief passage for criminal vagrants from the North and Central India to Káthiáwár *viâ* Kaira and Ahmedabad or to the

Deccan *viâ* Baroda, Broach, Surat and Khándesh. In the year under report gangs of Sansis and Baurias were noticed, the latter for the first time, to pass through this District. The first lot was arrested at the instance of the Detective Police from the Poona Criminal Investigation Branch. The Hálol Police worked creditably and successfully and made out a case under section 401, Indian Penal Code, an offence not known in the District of the Panch Mahâls. All the 7 accused were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment of various terms. In addition to the above two more Baurias were arrested in Dohad and two at Godhra and placed before the Magistrate to take their trial under Chapter VIII. This had a most deterrent effect on the influx of this most notorious class of house-breakers, for one man told me he would give this District a wide berth in future; hitherto they had not been subjected to any molestation.

The next class of criminal vagrants dealt with was the Sansis. The Hálol Police again worked out successfully a case under section 401, Indian Penal Code, against a gang of 4, arrested red-handed with a bullock stolen from the Baroda State. Another gang of 9 Sansis was tried under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, but all except 2 were discharged. The order of discharge was however reversed by the District Magistrate, but the criminals had decamped and could not be found.

A fourth gang of 7 Sansis was again placed before the 1st Class Magistrate, Dohad, under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and bound over to give security for various terms.

These cases had such a restraining effect on the inroads of these disguised mendicants, particularly about the time a place was affected with plague that the large number of burglaries in the larger towns at once diminished."

In the Central Division a gang of 7 Chapparbands was arrested at Sangamner in the Ahmednagar District and another of 4 in the Násik District. They were all dealt with according to law. The Police were successful in arresting several gangs belonging to criminal tribes such as Sansis, Kaikadis and Baurias who frequented East Khándesh and committed most of the serious burglaries, robberies and cattle thefts there. They were proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. A gang of Irani-Baluchis entered West Khándesh from Holkar's territory and was broken up under section 46 of the District Police Act. Six out of a gang of 7 professional or road poisoners, who were found to have been at work for a number of years unsuspected, were traced and brought to trial in the Násik District. Tacca Wadars from the Kadappa District of Madras appeared in the Sholápur District and were dealt with under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code.

In the Southern Division the Berads in Belgaum continued to be peaceful. Khan Saheb *alias* Mahomed Afzulkhan, a dangerous foreigner, was deported out of British India under Act III of 1864 (Government Resolution, Political Department, No. 4852, dated 9th July 1906). He was extradited to the Goa Government in 1898 in connection with the Goa dacoity and was suspected of having made preparations to loot the famous temple of Khandoba at Jejuri in 1905 and so long as he was in Belgaum there was always the possibility of Pathans giving trouble as they did a few years ago.

In Bijápur 10 Korchas from the Nizam's territory were arrested in 4 dacoity cases and their case was pending in the Sessions Court at the close of the year. Except that notices were issued to 10 Chapparbands under Regulation XII of 1827 no account has been given in the Bijápur report as to how they behaved during the year.

About Haranshikaris as found in Dhárwár, the Commissioner states that the present District Superintendent of Police knows little or nothing, but that he is well acquainted with Pathans and Kaikádis and will, he says, do his best to rid the District of the former and if possible settle the latter. Both are a standing menace and must be dealt with firmly. About Haranshikaris the District Magistrate writes :—

"It seems to me that a uniform plan of campaign is wanted against Haranshikaris who need to be handled with patience and a little sympathy. If hustled too much all round, they are hardly likely to reform and may take to very serious forms of crime. A few families should, if possible, be encouraged, I think, to settle in each Táluka, and some common principles should be agreed upon by the Police of this and the neighbouring Bombay Districts, Bellâry and the Nizam's. Sending them to jail under Chapter VIII does good for a limited time only; in jail they are a nuisance to

the Jail Authorities, and it costs money to keep them there. And lastly Regulation XII of 1827 cannot be applied effectively because of their wandering habits. Two very small settlements of them have been started, one in Bankápur Táluka and one in Mundargi Petha; but it remains to be seen whether any success will be obtained. The villagers look upon them with suspicion and try to get rid of them, if possible."

Special attention continued to be paid on the G. I. P. Railway to Bhamptas with the help of informers, and to this may be attributed to some extent the drop in the amount of property stolen. The Superintendent reports that these pests are now fighting shy of the line and that thefts from passenger trains are slowly but surely decreasing. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways observes that, though open to serious doubt, it is to be hoped that as a general statement of the position this is correct, but that unquestionably much that is useful may be attained by the more liberal use of secret service money in employing Bhampta and other informers.

Special Cases.

21. Only two cases of special interest are referred to in the Commissioners' reports, *viz.*, the escape of the Cambay Dacoits and the breaking up of Govinda Pichada's dacoit gang in the Thána District. The latter has already been alluded to in last year's report as it occurred after the close of the year 1905. The former case for some months caused considerable anxiety in and around Ahmedabad. Syed Husseinalli Niazalli, popularly known as Saidu, was a notorious dacoit, who had been convicted and was confined with his companions in the Cambay State Jail. The District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, gives the following account of the escape and subsequent disposal of the gang:—

"Little is known to me of the details of the escape of Saidu and his gang from Cambay Jail, but it is said that they were greatly assisted therein by the sentry on duty at the Jail guard who both permitted Saidu's wife to fetch in arms and implements for removing their fetters and later gave assistance in the actual escape itself, for which they rewarded him by taking his life before departing. After having broken jail on January 4th 1906 they proceeded to the Police Superintendent's house and having inflicted ghastly wounds on him, from which he however recovered, left him for dead and went on to the Diwan's house intending to treat him in a similar fashion. The Diwan, however, had got wind of their coming and concealed himself, so the gang after a short fruitless search, not wishing to waste any more precious time, proceeded to make good their escape towards Dholka, the native place of three of them. One of their number was wounded by the Cambay Police who followed at a respectful distance, the outlaws being armed, and they commandeered a cart for his conveyance. Towards nightfall they eluded pursuit and took refuge in some jungle in which apparently they remained hidden throughout the following day, for their next appearance was at Virpur near the edge of the Dholka Táluka at about noon on the 6th January, when they made the villagers give them food and forcibly took possession of two mares. From there they moved westwards and the same night meeting some camel drivers in the vicinity of Simej seized two of their camels and let the two mares loose. Thence they proceeded to Ambareli and in the early morning of the 7th entered the Mukhi's house and made off with property worth about Rs. 2,200 in cash and ornaments. After this they do not appear to have committed any further offences. Being now in possession of all they required, camels, money and arms, they probably desired to attract as little attention as possible so as to render the task of locating them as difficult as might be. Immediately on the receipt of the news of the gang's escape from jail a party of armed Police was despatched to Dholka from Ahmedabad Head Quarters Reserve. This was supplemented a few days later by another party and a party of Sowars, while still a few days later a party of Sowars kindly lent by the Superintendent of Agency Police, Káthiáwár, came to their assistance. These parties under the leadership of the District Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police scoured the country almost daily for the best part of two months, but never came in touch with the outlaws, though led hither and thither by will-o'-the-wisp rumours as to the gang's whereabouts which kept them on the move continually. Information has since come to hand which suggests the belief that the gang moved away unswervingly northwards soon after the commission of the dacoity at Ambareli, bent on making good their escape, and that the rumours of their presence at various places in the neighbourhood of Dholka for some considerable time afterwards, which caused the Police parties many a weary and fruitless forced march, were without any foundation in fact.

As to their ultimate fate, one who separated from the rest of the gang was arrested at Rutlam, his native place, and has since been hanged. Another is believed to have died at a village across the north-west frontier where the gang appears to have

taken refuge after getting clean away, while a third, the leader and moving spirit of the party, Said Husseinali Niazali, was shot, on the 23rd December last, while apparently engaged in an attempt to break into the Dholka Treasury. Two of the gang are still at large."

One of the most interesting and successful cases of the year was the detection of a series of robberies by poisoning in the Násik District. Early in the year the Chief Constable of Nándgaon Táluka reported a case of highway robbery and suggested that poisoning had been resorted to. On the receipt of further reports it occurred to the District Superintendent of Police that the crime looked like the work of a professional poisoner, and on searching the old crime registers of the District he found several cases of a similar nature which had remained undetected and decided to make a special enquiry. He put a selected Chief Constable on special duty and that Officer after making enquiries in the Khándesh and Ahmednagar Districts and Hyderabad territory reported that strong suspicion existed against one Baktawarmal, a Marwadi resident of a village, Bhokergaon, in the Nándgaon Táluka, who had not any regular trade, but still never seemed in want of money. This man was found at Ghoti in the Igatpuri Táluka, where almost immediately after the Kasari robbery he had opened a small shop. He was arrested and a search of his shop resulted in a find of dhatura, aconite and various articles of property suspected to be stolen. On this Baktawarmal threw up the sponge and made a confession implicating his associates. Eventually the gang was prosecuted, and Baktawarmal was sentenced to transportation for life and his companions to various terms of imprisonment.

Escapes and recaptures.

22. During the year 125 prisoners, or about the same as last year, escaped from custody, of whom 92 were recaptured. Of the total number 78 escaped from the custody of the District Police, 11 from that of the village Police and 36 from jails and lock-ups. One prisoner who attempted to escape in Bijápur while under trial was shot by the Police. It appeared from a special report called for by the Commissioner, Southern Division, that the prisoners had been allowed to cover their handcuffs up with their clothing and so slip them off unseen. Orders have now been issued that handcuffs and ropes should always be visible.

Strength and cost of the Police.

23. The strength and cost of the Police for the whole Presidency are shown in Statement D. During the year the Presidency districts were divided into two ranges and a Deputy Inspector-General of Police is appointed to each.

The cadre of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents was regraded according to the recommendation of the Police Commission, and 18 new appointments of Deputy Superintendents were made.

The separate charges of the G. I. P. and S. M. Railways were amalgamated into one under a Superintendent with an Assistant.

In the latter half of the year orders were received to regrade Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors according to the grading sanctioned by the Government of India, and a beginning was made by increasing the number of Inspectors and converting what had hitherto been known as Sub-stations in charge of Head Constables into full Stations in charge of Sub-Inspectors.

The proportion of Police to area and population was 1 to 5·65 miles and 1 to 774 persons against 1 to 5·70 miles and 1 to 782 persons in the year before. There has been an increase of Rs. 2,00,121 in the expenditure.

Equipment, discipline, &c.

24. Statement E gives all the details regarding the general internal management of the force.

The difficulty of recruiting still continues. In 1905 there were 74 officers and 564 men short of the sanctioned strength. In 1906 there were 71 officers and 791 men short. The number of new enlistments was 2,066 against 2,028 in the previous year.

	No. of men who resigned without pension or gratuity.	No. of men dismissed.
1905	797	279
1906	1,017	233

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind, complains that in that Province many of the recruits are mere birds of passage, and the fact that 220 more men resigned the service without pension in 1906 than in 1905 shows that the same complaint holds good in the Presidency generally.

Punishments.

25. The total number of punishments inflicted was 2,500 (2,351 departmental and 149 judicial) against 3,142 (3,031 departmental and 111 judicial) in 1905. The average percentage of punishments to total strength works out to 11·36, and this average is considerably exceeded in the following Districts :—

Upper Sind Frontier	36·03
G. I. P. Railway	33·6
B. B. & C. I. Railway	24·08
Ahmedabad	20·79
Sholápur	18·93
Bijápur	18·02
Sukkur	15·93
Násik	15·69

The average of punishments has fallen appreciably in the year under report and with the exception of the G. I. P. Railway the Districts which were the worst in the previous year show a distinct improvement.

Rewards.

26. The total number of rewards increased from 3,897 to 4,051, rewards by promotion falling from 111 to 89 and those by good service tickets, &c., rising from 3,786 to 3,962.

Since the close of the year, Government have sanctioned an extra sum of money for departmental money rewards which has been distributed between the various Districts.

Education.

27. The following table shows the number and percentage of educated officers and men in the different Divisions. The total number of educated officers has slightly increased, while that of men is about the same as in the previous year. The education of the latter is in many cases small :—

Division.	Actual strength.		Able to read and write.		Percentage of those able to read and write.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Northern Division	1,024	3,656	779	1,782	76·07	48·74
Central Division	1,402	4,882	1,002	2,561	71·43	52·45
Southern Division	967	3,308	781	2,089	80·76	63·14
Sind	934	3,609	499	1,014	53·42	28·09
Railways	362	1,847	343	1,203	94·75	65·13
Total ...	4,689	17,302	3,404	8,649	72·59	49·98

Health.

28. The percentage of admissions to hospital in Sind was 36·23. The Deputy Inspector-General states that the year was an unhealthy one for most parts of Sind.

In the Northern Division Surat had again far the worst figure with 64·02 of the force admitted to hospital and Thána has still the lowest with 12·21 per cent. In the Kaira and Broach Districts it is stated that many men were incapacitated from shoe bite due to a change of foot gear.

In the Central Division the rate in the Sátára District continues to be the highest, *viz.*, 84 or the same as in the previous year. The prevalence of malarial fever is said to account for a slight rise of 4 per cent. in the Sholápur District.

In the Southern Division, the percentage was 48 or 2 more than in 1905. The highest rate was in Kolába—84—or 2 less than in the previous year. The District Superintendent of Police writes as follows:—

> "Quinine was issued to the men at all the Police Stations and Outposts, but although the men have used the medicine, I cannot say that it has yet had any appreciable effect in reducing the number of fever cases. It has been a most unhealthy year as in addition to fevers, cholera and choleraic diseases and plague were rife during the first half of the year. Several of the Police lines in this district are most unsuitable for the climate and therefore unhealthy, specially the lines at Mahád, Mángaon and Khálápur. Built many years ago with small ill-ventilated rooms and no conveniences, they are a fruitful cause of ill-health. The sooner they are condemned and replaced by lines constructed according to the new standard pattern, the better for the general health of the force."

On the R. M. Railway the percentage of admissions to hospital has increased from 35 in 1905 to 73 and on the G. I. P. from 71 to 79, while on the B. B. & C. I. it decreased from 49 to 39 and on the S. M. from 91 to 77. It is stated that the quinine issued on the strength of Government Resolution No. 4423, dated 15th August 1906, has not been long enough in use to make its effect apparent on the general health of the force.

The total number of deaths rose from 346 in 1905 to 443 in the year under report. Of the 355 deaths in the Presidency Proper and on the Railways, 57 were due to plague and 21 to cholera. It is not stated whether the persons who died of plague were inoculated. The number of deaths from these diseases in Sind is not furnished.

Licenses under the Arms Act.

29. In connection with supplementary Statement No. II forwarded separately it may be noted that the number of shops licensed to sell arms and ammunition was 355 or 14 more than in 1905. There was an increase of 9 shops in the two Districts of Khándesh taken together and a decrease of 10 in Ratnágiri. The variations in the other Districts were slight. Of the total number of shops 241 were inspected by Gazetted Officers. The total number of licenses for arms increased from 14,687 to 15,628, the increase in the number of licenses to carry fire-arms being 839.

The suggestion that the number of arms covered by each license should be shown, approved of in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 83, dated 9th January 1907, has not been clearly adopted in any Division. In the Central Division, 3,300 licenses are said to cover 5,116 arms but whether fire-arms or not is not stated. Presumably not, as the total number of licenses for fire-arms in the Division is only 2,968.

Charges and Work.

30. The following statement shows the distribution throughout the year of the various charges:—

District.	Name of Officer.	Period. From	Period. To
Bombay Presidency.	*Inspector-General of Police.*		
	Mr. R. B. Stewart ...	1st January 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	Assistant Inspector-General of Police.		
	Mr. L. H. Spence ...	1st January 1906 ...	9th February 1906.
	Vacant	10th February 1906...	11th March 1906.
	Mr. L. H. Spence ...	12th March 1906 ...	21st November 1906.
	„ W. G. Clabby ...	22nd November 1906 .	31st December 1906.
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation.		
	Mr. M. Kennedy ...	1st January 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	Personal Assistant to Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation.		
	Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent ...	1st January 1906 ...	16th March 1906.
	„ L. H. Spence ...	17th March 1906 ...	20th April 1906.
	„ J. A. Guider ...	21st April 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
Northern Range.	*Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.*		
	Mr. W. L. B. Souter ...	12th December 1906 .	31st December 1906.
Southern Range.	*Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.*		
	Mr. L. H. Spence ...	22nd November 1906 .	31st December 1906.
Ahmedabad...	NORTHERN DIVISION.		
	Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. H. R. Hume ...	1st January 1906 ...	24th November 1906.
	„ R. R. Boyd ...	25th November 1906 .	31st December 1906.
	Assistant Superintendent in charge of City and Suburbs.		
	R. B. Mansukhram Mulgi ...	1st January 1906 ...	31st March 1906.
	Assistant Superintendent in charge of Dholka Division.		
	Mr. R. R. Boyd ...	1st January 1906 ..	31st December 1906.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. Jagannath Sagoon Rege .	29th October 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
Broach ...	*Superintendent of Police.*		
	Mr. O. C. G. Hayter ...	1st January 1906 ...	24th May 1906.
	„ W. C. Holman ...	25th May 1906 ...	31st December 1906.

District.	Name of Officer.	Period. From	Period. To
	NORTHERN DIVISION —*continued.*		
	Superintendent of Police.		
Kaira ...	Mr. E. E. Turner ...	1st January 1906 ...	16th February 1906.
	„ J. V. Cooke ...	17th February 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	Superintendent of Police.		
Panch Mahâls.	Mr. J. A. Guider ...	1st January 1906 ...	19th April 1906.
	„ C. S. Marston ...	20th April 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	Superintendent of Police.		
Surat ...	Mr. W. G. Clabby ...	1st January 1906 ...	18th November 1906.
	„ C. A. B. Beatty ...	19th November 1906...	31st December 1906.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. Nandshankar Dayashankar Buxi.	10th December 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	Superintendent of Police.		
Thâna ...	Mr. E. Priestley ...	1st January 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	Assistant Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. Narayan Shripat Peshwe.	1st January 1906 ...	5th February 1906.
	„ G. S. Wilson ...	6th February 1906 ...	25th May 1906.
	„ E. Priestley ...	26th May 1906 ...	30th November 1906.
	„ M. Sikundarkhan ...	1st December 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. M. Sikundarkhan Fatteh Khan.	5th November 1906 ...	30th November 1906.
	CENTRAL DIVISION.		
	Superintendent of Police.		
Ahmednagar .	Mr. F. H. Warden ...	1st January 1906 ...	16th April 1906.
	„ C. H. Longley ...	17th April 1906 ...	28th May 1906.
	„ F. H. Warden ...	29th May 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. Rajaram Raghunath Shirgaokar.	24th December 1906 ...	31st December 1906.

District.	Name of Officer.	Period. From	Period. To
	CENTRAL DIVISION —*continued.*		
	Superintendent of Police.		
West Khándesh.	Risaldar Sadashiv Krishna Bapat.	1st January 1906 ...	2nd January 1906.
	Mr. R. P. Lambert ...	3rd January 1906 ...	14th November 1906.
	Risaldar S. K. Bapat ...	15th November 1906...	31st December 1906.
	Assistant Superintendent of Police, Central Division.		
	Risaldar S. K. Bapat ...	1st January 1906 ...	8th July 1906.
	Mr. Sitaram Balvant Rao ...	9th July 1906 ...	18th July 1906.
	Risaldar S. K. Bapat ...	19th July 1906 ...	14th November 1906.
	Assistant Superintendent of Police, Western Division.		
	Mr. P. A. Kelly ..	1st January 1906 ...	3rd January 1906.
	„ I. C. Boyd ..	4th January 1906 ...	14th November 1906.
	Probationer.		
	Mr. O. A. Harker ..	1st January 1906 ...	25th June 1906.
	Superintendent of Police.		
East Khándesh.	Mr. R. P. Lambert ...	15th November 1906...	31st December 1906.
	Assistant Superintendent of Police, Eastern Division.		
	Mr. I. C. Boyd ..	1st January 1906 ...	3rd January 1906.
	„ Balkrishna Daso ...	4th January 1906 ...	4th January 1906.
	„ P. A. Kelly ...	5th January 1906 ...	14th November 1906.
	„ I. C. Boyd ...	15th November 1906...	31st December 1906.
	Superintendent of Police.		
Násik ...	Mr. T. S. Greenaway ...	1st January 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	Assistant Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. F. J. Lowman ...	1st January 1906 ...	22nd April 1906.
	„ P. A. Kelly ...	16th November 1906...	31st December 1906.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. Maruti Pandurang ...	15th October 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	Superintendent of Police.		
Poona ...	Mr. W. H. Luck ...	1st January 1906 ...	17th March 1906.
	„ W. C. Holman ...	18th March 1906 ...	15th May 1906.
	„ E. F. Green ...	16th May 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	Assistant Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. W. C. Holman ...	1st January 1906 ...	25th April 1906.
	„ F. J. Lowman ...	26th April 1906 ...	9th November 1906.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. C. R. Jefferies ...	17th November 1906...	31st December 1906.

District.	Name of Officer.	Period. From	Period. To
	CENTRAL DIVISION —*continued.*		
	Superintendent of Police.		
Sátára ...	Mr. H. M. Gibbs ...	1st January 1906 ...	8th November 1906.
	„ D. MacDonald ...	9th November 1906 ...	29th November 1906.
	„ G. S. Wilson ...	30th November 1906 .	31st December 1906.
	Assistant Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. J. A. Wallinger ...	1st January 1906 ...	5th June 1906.
	„ D. MacDonald ...	17th September 1906...	31st December 1906.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. Sitaram Balvant Rao...	23rd November 1906...	31st December 1906.
	Superintendent of Police.		
Sholápur ...	Mr. W. A. Dubois ...	1st January 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	Assistant Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. C. H. Longley ...	1st January 1906 ...	12th April 1906.
	Probationer.		
	Mr. D. Healy ...	1st January 1906 ...	12th October 1906.
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.		
	Superintendent of Police.		
Belgaum ...	Mr. R. Mactier ...	1st January 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	Assistant Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. A. C. Daniel ...	1st January 1906 ...	7th November 1906.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. Krishnaji Bhimaji Bilgi.	11th November 1906...	31st December 1906.
	Superintendent of Police.		
Bijápur ...	Mr. J. B. W. Biddle ...	1st January 1906 ...	14th June 1906.
	„ J. A. Wallinger ..	15th June 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	Assistant Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. E. E. Turner ...	22nd February 1906 ...	5th December 1906.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. P. E. Venkat Subu ...	29th November 1906 .	31st December 1906.

District.	Name of Officer.	Period	
		From	To
	SOUTHERN DIVISION —*continued.*		
	Superintendent of Police.		
Dhárwár ...	Mr. Digby Davies ...	1st January 1906 ...	13th December 1906.
	„ A. C. Daniel ...	14th December 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	Assistant Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. G. S. Wilson ...	1st January 1906 ...	31st January 1906.
	„ D. Davies ...	1st February 1906 ...	14th February 1906.
	„ Narayan Shripat Peshwe.	15th February 1906 ...	25th April 1906.
	„ D. Davies ...	26th April 1906 ...	7th June 1906.
	„ C. H. Longley ...	8th June 1906 ...	9th November 1906.
	Assistant Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. A. C. Daniel ...	10th November 1906 ...	13th December 1906.
	„ Sadashiv Vithal Pagnis.	14th December 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. Sadashiv Vithal Pagnis.	3rd November 1906 ...	13th December 1906.
	Superintendent of Police.		
Kánara ...	Mr. J. W. Fellowes ...	1st January 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	Superintendent of Police.		
Kolába ...	Mr. K. C. Rushton ...	1st January 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	Superintendent of Police.		
Ratnágiri ...	Mr. W. A. Heyland ...	1st January 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	SIND.		
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.		
	Sir Edmund C. Cox, Bart...	1st January 1906 ...	15th November 1906.
	Mr. H. M. Gibbs ...	16th November 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	Superintendent of Police.		
Karáchi ...	Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher ...	1st January 1906 ...	11th April 1906.
	„ E. H. Ingle ...	12th April 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	Assistant Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. S. F. Ellis ...	1st January 1906 ...	8th May 1906.
	„ P. O'Brien. ...	1st January 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	Rao Bahadur Jashanmal Kimatrai.	6th December 1906 ...	31st December 1906.

District.	Name of Officer.	Period. From	Period. To
	SIND—*continued.*		
	Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. D. G. Ommanney ...	1st January 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	Assistant Superintendent of Police.		
Hyderabad ...	Mr. J. B. Jenkins ...	1st January 1906 ...	11th March 1906.
	,, A. H. Gordon ...	12th March 1906 ...	28th May 1906.
	Vacant	29th May 1906 ...	22nd August 1906.
	Mr. S. F. Ellis ...	23rd August 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. Mahammad Daud Shaik Ismail.	1st November 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan ...	1st January 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	Assistant Superintendent of Police.		
Sukkur ...	Mr. A. H. Gordon ...	1st January 1906 ...	5th March 1906.
	Vacant	6th March 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. A. G. Critchell ...	21st November 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. F. M. Gadney ...	1st January 1906 ...	24th May 1906.
	,, J. B. Jenkins ...	25th May 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
Lárkána ...	*Deputy Superintendent of Police.*		
	Mr. Sayad Mahmad Shah...	21st November 1906...	31st December 1906.
	Superintendent (ex-officio).		
	The Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Párkar.	1st January 1906 ...	31st March 1906.
	Superintendent of Police.		
Thar and Párkar.	Mr. J. B. Jenkins ...	1st April 1906 ...	22nd May 1906.
	,, C. A. Beyts ...	23rd May 1906 ...	28th May 1906.
	,, A. H. Gordon ...	29th May 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	Assistant Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. F. C. Griffith ...	1st January 1906 ...	12th March 1906.
	,, J. B. Jenkins ...	13th March 1906 ...	31st March 1906.

District.	Name of Officer.	Period. From	Period. To
	SIND—*continued.*		
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
Thar and Párkar—contd.	Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed ...	17th November 1906...	31st December 1906.
	Superintendent (ex-officio).		
Upper Sind Frontier.	The Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier.	1st January 1906 ...	31st March 1906.
	Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. R. L. McCulloch ...	1st April 1906 ...	9th May 1906.
	„ S. F. Ellis ...	10th May 1906 ...	9th August 1906.
	„ R. L. McCulloch ...	10th August 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	Assistant Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. R. L. McCulloch ...	1st January 1906 ...	31st March 1906.
	RAILWAYS.		
	Superintendent of Police.		
R. M. Railway.	Mr. J. R. Tregear ...	1st January 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	Assistant Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. W. M. F. Clarke ...	1st January 1906 ...	26th July 1906.
	Vacant (Mr. Tregear held charge in addition to his own duties).	27th July 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	Mr. G. N. R. Lambert ...	1st January 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	Superintendent of Police.		
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	Mr. E. H. Ingle ...	1st January 1906 ...	7th April 1906.
	„ G. H. White ...	8th April 1906 ...	28th July 1906.
	„ W. M. F. Clarke ...	29th July 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	Superintendent of Police.		
G. I. P. Railway.	Mr. T. G. Foard ...	1st January 1906 ...	8th May 1906.
	„ C. R. Jefferies ...	9th May 1906 ...	18th June 1906.
	„ J. B. W. Biddle ...	19th June 1906 ...	31st December 1906.
	Superintendent of Police.		
S. M. Railway.	Mr. C. A. B. Beatty ...	1st January 1906 ...	9th November 1906.
	„ J. B. W. Biddle ...	10th November 1906...	31st December 1906.
	Assistant Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. C. H. Longley ...	10th November 1906...	31st December 1906.

Personal investigation of serious crime.

31. The amount of personal investigation of serious crime by each officer is as follows:—

District.	Name of Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent of Police.	Number of serious crime that occurred.	Number of cases in which scenes were visited and personal investigation made.	Number of cases in which scenes were not visited.
	Superintendent of Police.			
Ahmedabad	Mr. H. R. Hume	16	4	12
	„ R. R. Boyd	4	3	1
	Assistant Superintendent of Police.			
	Mr. R. R. Boyd	16	10	6
	Superintendent of Police.			
Kaira	Mr. E. E. Turner	3	3	...
	„ J. V. Cocke	27	17	10
	Superintendent of Police.			
Panch Mahâls ...	Mr. J. A. Guider ...	1	...	1
	„ C. S. Marston ...	13	5	8
	Superintendent of Police.			
Broach... ...	Mr. O. C. G. Hayter ...	19	11	8
	„ W. C. Holman ..	9	3	6
	Superintendent of Police.			
Surat	Mr. W. G. Clabby ...	17	9	8
	„ C. A. B. Beatty ...	1	1	...
	Superintendent of Police.			
Thâna	Mr. E. Priestley	25	4	21
	Assistant Superintendent of Police.			
	Mr. N. S. Peshwe ...	2	2	...
	„ G. S. Wilson ...	13	6	7
	„ E. Priestley ...	1	...	1
	„ M. Sikundarkhan Fatteh-khan	7	1	6
	Superintendent of Police.			
Ahmednagar ...	Mr. F. H. Warden ..	27	9	18
	Assistant Superintendent of Police.			
	Mr. C. H. Longley ..	9	5	4

District.	Name of Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent of Police.	Number of serious crime that occurred.	Number of cases in which scenes were visited and personal investigation made.	Number of cases in which scenes were not visited.
West Khándesh ...	*Superintendent of Police.*			
	Risaldar S. K. Bapat ...	3	2	1
	Assistant Superintendent of Police (Central Division).			
	Risaldar S. K. Bapat ...	5	4	1
	Assistant Superintendent of Police (Western Division).			
	Mr. I. C. Boyd	28	15	13
East Khándesh ...	*Superintendent of Police.*			
	Mr. R. P. Lambert ...	Had no separate charge, but he directly investigated 3 serious cases and 4 minor ones from his Assistant's charge. He also directed inquiries in all the cases, in which the Criminal Investigation Department had been sent for to assist the District Police. In addition he especially devoted his attention to the capture of Fararis and Criminal Gangs.		
	Assistant Superintendent of Police (Central Division).			
	Risaldar S. K. Bapat ...	14	12	2
	Assistant Superintendent of Police (Eastern Division).			
	Mr. P. A. Kelly	47	22	25
	„ I. C. Boyd	8	1	7
Násik	*Superintendent of Police.*			
	Mr. T. S. Greenaway ...	49	14	35
	Assistant Superintendent of Police.			
	Mr. F. J. Lowman ..	4	3	1
	„ P. A. Kelly	3	1	2
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.			
	Mr. Maruti Pandurang ...	4	3	1
Poona	*Superintendent of Police.*			
	Mr. W. H. Luck	6	2	4
	„ W. C. Holman	11	4	7
	„ E. F. Green	14	9	5

District.	Name of Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent of Police.	Number of serious crime that occurred.	Number of cases in which scenes were visited and personal inve tigation made.	Number of cases in which scenes were not visited.
Poona—*contd.*	*Assistant Superintendent of Police.*			
	Mr. W. C. Holman	2	2	...
	„ F. J. Lowman	8	8	...
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.			
	Mr. C. R. Jefferies	1	...	1
Sátára	*Superintendent of Police.*			
	Mr. H. M. Gibbs	41	6	21
	Assistant Superintendent of Police.			
	Mr. J. A. Wallinger		6	
	„ D. MacDonald		5	
	„ G. S. Wilson		2	
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.			
	Mr. Sitaram Balvant Rao ...		1	
Sholápur	*Superintendent of Police.*			
	Mr. W. A. Dubois	53	18	24
	Assistant Superintendent of Police.			
	Mr. C. H. Longley		2	
	Probationer.			
	Mr. D. Healy		9	
Belgaum	*Superintendent of Police.*			
	Mr. R. Mactier	30	11	19
	Assistant Superintendent of Police.			
	Mr. A. C. Daniel	30	15	9
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.			
	Mr. Krishnaji Bhimaji Bilgi...		6	
Bijápur	*Superintendent of Police.*			
	Mr. J. B. W. Biddle	30	16	14
	„ J. A. Wallinger	7	5	2

District.	Name of Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent of Police.	Number of serious crime that occurred.	Number of cases in which scenes were visited and personal investigation made.	Number of cases in which scenes were not visited.
Bijápur—*contd.*	*Assistant Superintendent of Police.*			
	Mr E. E. Turner	9	6	3
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.			
	Mr. P. E. Venkat Subu ...	2	2	...
Dhárwár	*Superintendent of Police.*			
	Mr. Digby Davies	37	29	7
	,, A. C. Daniel		1	
	Assistant Superintendent of Police.			
	Mr. G. S. Wilson	3	3	...
	,, Digby Davies			
	,, N. S. Peshwe	2	1	1
	,, C. H. Longley	14	8	6
	,, A. C. Daniel	2	2	...
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.			
	Mr. Sadashiv Vithal Pagnis...	4	4	...
Kánara	*Superintendent of Police.*			
	Mr. J. W. Fellowes	11	2	9
Kolába	*Superintendent of Police.*			
	Mr. K. C. Rushton	23	6	17
Ratnágiri	*Superintendent of Police.*			
	Mr. W. A. Heyland	13	4	9
Karáchi	*Superintendent of Police.*			
	Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher ...	3	..	3
	,, E. H. Ingle	9	4	5
	Assistant Superintendent of Police.			
	Mr. S. F. Ellis	7	7	...
	,, P. O'Brien	10	10	...
Hyderabad	*Superintendent of Police.*			
	Mr. D. G. Ommanney ...	37	19	18

District.	Name of Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent of Police.	Number of serious crime that occurred	Number of cases in which scenes were visited and personal investigation made.	Number of cases in which scenes were not visited.
	Assistant Superintendent of Police.			
Hyderabad—*contd.*	Mr. J. B. Jenkins	7	3	4
	„ A. H. Gordon	4	1	3
	„ S. F. Ellis	8	5	3
	Superintendent of Police.			
Sukkur ...	Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan ...	29	9	20
	Assistant Superintendent of Police.			
	Mr. A. H. Gordon	2	1	1
	Superintendent of Police.			
Lárkána ...	Mr. F. M. Gadney	28	6	22
	„ J. B. Jenkins	27	10	17
	Assistant Superintendent of Police.			
Thar and Párkar ...	Mr. F. C. Griffith	2	...	2
	„ J. B. Jenkins	2	...	2
	„ A. H. Gordon	15	7	8
	Assistant Superintendent of Police.			
Upper Sind Frontier.	Mr. R. L. McCulloch... ...	31	7	24
	„ S. F. Ellis	9	5	4
	Superintendent of Police.			
R. M. Railway ...	Mr. J. R. Tregear	1	...	1
	Assistant Superintendent of Police.			
	Mr. W. M. F. Clarke ...	...	...	...
	„ G. N. R. Lambert ...	...	...	...
	Superintendent of Police.			
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	Mr. E. H. Ingle	3	2	1
	„ G. H. White	3	1	2
	„ W. M. F. Clarke ...	3	2	1
	Superintendent of Police.			
G. I. P. Railway ...	Mr. T. G. Foard	2	1	1
	„ C. R. Jefferies	3	3	....
	„ J. B. W. Biddle	3	3	...
	Superintendent of Police.			
S. M. Railway ...	Mr. C. A. B. Beatty	2	2	...
	Total ...	978	473	505

The figures show that out of 978 serious crimes only 473 were personally investigated by the officers concerned. There is hardly any improvement over the figures for the previous year.

The Commissioner states that in the Central Division in 106 out of the 172 cases not visited personal investigation was not required as the accused persons had either already been arrested or the complaints after being registered were found to be false or of a trivial nature.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, states that the reasons for not visiting the scenes of crime have been given in detail by the District Superintendents of Police in their reports and are generally satisfactory. He is, however, of opinion that though the difficulties in travelling in Ratnágiri and Kánara Districts are great, neither Mr. Heyland nor Mr. Fellowes visited as many as he should have. He adds that the remarks of the Inspector-General of Police towards the end of paragraph 31 of his report for 1905 about the practice of not visiting scenes of crime in which the accused have confessed before the Police should be brought prominently to the notice of District and Assistant Superintendents of Police and that the best way and time for pointing out defects in this respect is on perusal of the diaries.

Except in the cases of Mr. Harker, who was attached to the Khándesh District and who did not personally investigate any case, and Mr. Turner, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bijápur, who was not in independent charge and who investigated only 3 cases, the orders regarding the personal investigation of not less than 6 cases by Assistant Superintendents of Police or Probationers not in independent charge were complied with in all cases.

Police Stations and Outposts.

32. The total number of stations and outposts in the Presidency is 417 and 1,200 respectively and of these 334 and 837 were inspected during the year. In Sind, 31 stations out of 102 were not visited. In the Presidency Proper 42 out of 275 remained unvisited, the largest number—26—being in the Central Division.

In Sind it is stated that the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales considerably interfered with the inspection work of the District Superintendents of Police, as all of them were called to Karáchi to assist in the Police arrangements. The Commissioner states that on the whole the Superintendents have done their best to inspect their stations and outposts.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, states that the amount of inspection work performed was creditable.

The Commissioner, Centeral Division, states that a large number of outposts in Sátára and those in charge of Messrs. Boyd and Kelly from January 1st to November 14th, 1906, were left unvisited for which no explanation has been furnished.

In the Southern Division 3 of the 8 stations in charge of the Assistant Superintendent in Dhárwár remained unvisited. This is attributed by the District Magistrate to the constant change of officers. Two stations in Kánara were not visited for which no reasons have been given. As to the omission to inspect 3 stations in Ratnágiri Mr. Heyland states that taking into consideration the difficulties of touring in the District and the heavy rains the District Superintendent of Police has practically less than 7 months at his disposal for inspection work, but as he has comparatively little crime to attend to, 7 months should be ample for his inspection work.

Only 6 Police stations out of 14 and 29 outposts out of 77 were inspected by the three Superintendents of Police who held the charge of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police.

All Police stations and outposts of the G. I. P. Railway were inspected during the year, but the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways is not satisfied that the inspections were sufficiently thorough or intelligently carried out.

On the S. M. Railway, all Police stations and outposts were inspected and the amount of inspection work done was sufficient.

Two Police stations and 4 outposts on the R. M. Railway remained uninspected. The Deputy Inspector-General considers that the inspections were lacking in thoroughness and originality.

On the whole I do not consider the inspection done sufficient.

Court Prosecutors.

33. By the appointment of a Court Prosecutor to the newly created District of East Khándesh the number of these officers was increased by 1. They conducted 786 cases, 572 of which or 72·77 per cent. ended in conviction.

All Court Prosecutors were graded as Inspectors during the year under report except at Poona and Thána where Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors were appointed.

Drill and Physical Training.

34. As regards drill my remarks of last year hold good. This year I have stopped the further training of men as Gymnastic Instructors as there are already sufficient trained men for every district head quarters, and there is too much tendency to endeavour to turn out gymnasts. I have also directed that no man over 35 years of age should be required to go through physical drill. After that age men get stiff and their muscles set and it is an unnecessary hardship on them to require these exercises.

Ball Practice.

35. The general result of the year's practice as exhibited in the competition shooting shows a decided improvement. With almost exactly the same armed strength as in 1905 (5,678 against 5,621) there was an increase in the number of 2nd class shots from 2,380 to 2,527 and in that of marksmen from 665 to 780.

Ratnágiri has this year deposed Surat from the first place on the list and shows an all round improvement which is most creditable to the Superintendent and his officers. Kaira has gone up from the 8th to the 4th place, and the increase in the number of 2nd class shots shows that attention has been given to the important duty of raising the shooting of the force generally by giving individual attention to the men. Násik, though it has lost a place, also shows a considerable increase in the number of 2nd class shots together with a rise of 25 per cent. in the number of marksmen. Sholápur has gained 3 places and exhibits an all round improvement, though it is to be regretted that no Mounted Policeman has secured recognition. Poona has gone up 4 places owing to an increase in the number of marksmen, but the number of 2nd class shots has decreased. Thána on the other hand has gone down, as its number of marksmen has fallen off, but it shows a larger number of 2nd class shots, a satisfactory result. Khándesh, Sátára and Ahmedabad are still at the bottom of the list though each in some ways shows a slight improvement.

The highest score in the smooth-bore competition was again 39, but there were 3 scores of 38 against 2 in 1905 and 7 scores of 37 against 4 in 1905.

The shooting with rifles shows a distinct improvement, and while in 1905 8 scores of 36 obtained prizes, 37 is the lowest score in the prize list in the year under report. Three possibles were made by 2 men from the Dhárwár District and one from the Ratnágiri District.

In carbine shooting there has also been an improvement as the men have become more used to their weapons. Last year the highest score was 35, while this year there are 2 of 37 and 1 of 36, the best score being made by a Sowar of the Dhárwár Police.

There has been an increase in the number of smooth-bore marksmen in all Districts except Surat, Panch Maháls, Ahmednagar and Kolába. The improvement is specially noticeable in Kaira, Poona and Sholápur, while the proportionate falling off is most serious in Ahmednagar. It is satisfactory to note that 3 Sub-Inspectors in the Surat District qualified as marksmen. The increase in the number of marksmen in the various rifle squads is still more satisfactory, though there is yet room for improvement as the squads should consist of picked shots and only one-third have proved themselves so. The greatest proportionate increase is in Sholápur and Broach, while Thána shows a lamentable falling off.

The number of marksmen among the Mounted Police has nearly trebled and the improvement is very satisfactory. Poona and Khándesh appear to be making an effort to obtain results more proportionate to their numbers, and it is hoped their efforts will be continued.

In Sind, the Deputy Inspector-General states that the shooting is inferior to that of the Presidency Districts and the number of marksmen shows a great falling off. The subject is, however, receiving careful attention, and an improvement is to be expected.

Revolvers were abolished as the weapon of Native Officers during the year and smooth-bore muskets substituted. The change came about, however, too late for any results to be reported.

General Efficiency.

36. The general efficiency of the force is at present not what it should be. In all Districts the Police are insufficient in numbers and consequently overworked, in a few, as Ahmedabad and Thána seriously so, while their Officers, sometimes for lack of interest, sometimes for lack of intelligence, do not relieve them as much as might be done. The men of the armed Police are as a rule smart in appearance and fully efficient for the work expected of them; those of the unarmed branch tend to degenerate into mere petty clerks. A fair proportion of the Sub-Inspectors are men of ability, intelligence and industry, but the experience of the past year tends to show that an undue proportion of them are not to be trusted to work honestly.

The Deputy Inspector-General, Sind, writes as follows on the efficiency of the Police of that Province:—

> "The general result of the figures for the year under report can only be described as eminently unsatisfactory. There is still, as the Commissioner noted on last year's report, an utter inadequacy, alike in numbers and in quality of the existing Police force in Sind to cope efficiently with modern conditions of crime in the Province.
>
> "The Superintendents of Police have worked zealously and done their best in the face of dispiriting circumstances."

Police Buildings.

37. Pending sanction to the reorganization proposals it is impossible to take any systematic steps towards the provision of adequate buildings for the Police. I have recently sent to Government a proposal for the construction of buildings for a new station in each district so as to be prepared for the men who will pass out of the Training School in June next, and I am doing what is possible from the discretionary grant at my disposal towards bringing existing lines into conformity with the present sanctioned standard. New head-quarters lines are badly needed at Thána and Surat and less urgently at Broach, while the Sholápur lines have been condemned by the Sanitary Board.

The most important works of the year were new lines for foot and mounted police now in process of construction at Jalgaon for the new district of East Khándesh and addition to the Head-quarters Lines at Sátára and new lines at Kárwár.

Village Police.

38. In 238 cases, or 10 more than in 1905, assistance was rendered in the Presidency proper by the Village Police. In 271 cases the Village Police were punished for misconduct. Rewards were given in 186 instances.

As regards the remarks made about the presentation of rewards in last year's report, it is noteworthy that in the Ahmedabad District where assistance was given in 55 cases not a single money reward or good service ticket was granted.

In the 111 instances in which the Village Police helped in the Central Division, their services were, the Commissioner reports, recognized by granting them rewards in cash or ornaments or good service tickets. A Police darbár, presided over by Mr. Shepherd, was held in Dhulia on the 25th October 1906 for the distribution of rewards to the Village Police and other persons who assisted the Police in the detection of crime. The darbár was largely attended by the leading gentlemen of the District, Police and Revenue Pátils, Jáhgirdárs and

others. In all 66 men were rewarded with guns, swords, turbans, silver pots, gold rings, silver bracelets, watches, etc. One Police Pátil and two Rakhwáldárs in the Sátára District have been recommended for rewards in the shape of grants of land on account of special assistance rendered by them to the Police.

In the Southern Division, the Police Pátil of Pen, Kolába District, was for his services presented in open darbár with a special reward in the shape of a turban.

General Remarks.

39. The Commissioners conclude their reports with the following remarks :—

The Commissioner, Northern Division, writes :—

"Having just taken charge of my office after two years' absence from India I do not think I can with propriety attempt to review recent Police Administration. The recruiting difficulty in Ahmedabad (and indeed in most of Gujarát) and the increasing difficulty of managing Sálsette (which is becoming a suburb of Bombay) with an *ordinary District Force* are important features of the present situation. As for the Village Police I have long been of opinion (and my views are set forth in my report which was an accompaniment to Government Resolution No. 5920, dated 21st July 1905) that their main work is preventive rather than detective, and is connected with a class of crime (local thefts of crops and cattle) which must for practical purposes be regarded as beyond the sphere of the District Police."

The Commissioner, Central Division, writes :—

"In the two years which have elapsed since I last dealt with the Police Report for this Division the reorganization to which I then referred has been brought into force, and my anticipation that that measure would not produce any immediate cure of the defects characterising the force has been fulfilled. The features of the present report do not in any material particular differ for the better from those of the year 1904. No certain inference can of course be drawn after so short a period as to the effects which the reorganization may produce hereafter; but it may be observed that the lower ranks may possibly deteriorate rather than improve owing to the loss of prospects of promotion previously open, and to the marked increase in the wages of labour outside the service of Government. The difficulty in finding recruits in many Districts appears the same as ever, and I have heard that the men are less contented now than they were before. This is a matter which will deserve the attention of the Superintendents in future, for the reorganization will be a source of disappointment, if while creating some improvement in the detective and supervising branches, it fails to make the entire force loyal and contented."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, writes :—

"As anticipated, there was an increase in crime during the year due to famine conditions prevailing during the greater portion of the year in the eastern and northern part of the District. Had there been much plague and had the people in consequence to vacate their villages crime would undoubtedly have been much heavier than it was. But the District was singularly free from it throughout the year.

Belgaum.

Besides the work detailed in the report the following work was done by the Police :—

Bijápur.

Cognizable offences sent by Magistrates investigated ...	97
Non-cognizable offences sent by Magistrates enquired into ...	119
Summonses and warrants served	4,141
Assisted in extinguishing fires	5
Stray dogs killed	3,340

The following work is reported to have been done by the Dhárwár Police :—

Dhárwár.

Non-cognizable offences sent by Magistrates investigated ...	11
Summonses served	9,665
Warrants executed	509
Assisted in the extinguishing of fires	231

Kánara. Work done that does not appear in the statements is given below:—

Non-cognizable cases sent by Magistrates enquired into ...	21
Summonses served	5,209
Warrants executed	720
Warrants for the recovery of fines dealt with	96
Stray dogs killed	2,442

The District Superintendent of Police remarks that there is no reason for dissatisfaction with the result of the year's work and that allowance for sickness has to be made in a malarial District like Kánara. Mr. Fellowes makes two suggestions: one is to give bad climate allowances to all Policemen serving above ghâts; the other is to entertain cyclist Constables to patrol certain roads. Mr. Panse states that the principle of the first is far reaching and if any allowance is granted to the Police it will have to be granted to other Government servants also and he has no objection if funds permit. The second proposal, he says, is worth trying and it will provide a good substitute for mounted Police. Both the District Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate point out the defect that Sirsi has no telegraph office. A scheme to connect all táluka head-quarter stations by telegraph is under consideration.

Kolába. In addition to their more legitimate duties the Police did the following work:—

Non-cognizable offences sent by Magistrates enquired into ...	60
Summonses served	13,005
Warrants executed	1,427
Assisted in extinguishing fires	14

Mr. Chuckerbutty states that there is ground (which however he does not disclose) for believing that the subordinate Police of the District connive at the suppression of the evidence everywhere in cases in which wealthy and influential persons are concerned. The remedy he suggests is a special detective agency unconnected with the District Police to shadow them. But we should want a third department to look after them.

Ratnágiri. Mr. Heyland again brings to notice the growing difficulties in the District in the way of travelling specially in the visitation of scenes of crime. In the work of inspection too the expense and difficulty of travelling is also great. He repeats his request for a Government boat and the District Magistrate again recommends it. In my opinion there seems to be no need for a special boat for the District Superintendent of Police. The District Magistrate also agrees with Mr. Heyland in thinking that in Ratnágiri it is waste of money for the Superintendent to keep a horse. A bicycle is certainly more useful as it can be taken by steamer."

I visited the following Districts in 1906:—

Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Maháls, Thána, Ahmednagar, Khándesh, Násik, Sátára, Sholápur, Belgaum, Bijápur, Dhárwár and Kánará.

The Central Police Training School for the Bombay Presidency for the training of Assistant Superintendents, candidates for direct appointment as Deputy Superintendents and Inspectors and candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors, temporarily located at Bhamburda, Poona, was opened in July 1906. A final report on the working of the school, the second term of which was completed in the first week of June 1907, has been received from the Principal, and a copy of it will be separately submitted to Government.

In accordance with the orders of the Government of India contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4893, dated 12th September 1906, permanent travelling allowances drawn by District Superintendents of Police have been discontinued from 1st October 1906 and tentage allowances drawn by Assistant Superintendents of Police from 1st April 1907, and tents according to a scale approved by Government supplied to all Police Officers.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. B. STEWART,
Inspector-General of Police,
Bombay Presidency.

APPENDICES.

B 979—1 *ap*

STATEMENT

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1906

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation.	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin ...	4	100	...	104	1	44
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to Stamps .	...	1	...	1	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	1	...	1	...	...
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	2	12	...	14	...	6
8	224, 225, 225B and 226 .	Other offences against public justice.	22	138	...	160	3	16
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	99	549	6	642	18	382
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	1	19	...	20	...	6
		Total ...	128	820	6	942	22	454
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	134	344	...	478	7	82
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	8	46	...	54	3	21
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	33	130	...	163	1	45
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	23	92	1	114	7	54
15	377	Unnatural offence	5	23	...	28	4	13
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	14	138	...	152	...	44
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	14	162	1	175	2	68
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	121	886	...	1,007	10	582
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	11	63	...	74	3	36
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	89	559	...	648	16	339
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	32	120	3	149	8	84
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	2	18	...	20	1	10
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	51	345	1	395	14	169
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	15	77	...	92	1	37
		Total ...	552	3,003	6	3,549	77	1,584
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	104	231	...	335	15	57
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398...	Robbery	113	694	7	800	59	301
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	71	352	2	422	14	218
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	40	304	3	341	3	202

A.

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS.

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases convicted.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks.
	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12+13).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	40	2	2	44	4	3	48	
...	1	...	...	1	6	4	7	
...	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
1	7	...	...	7	7	4	14	
21	95	11	13	119	16	12	135	1 death.
108	73	56	5	140	483	32	623	19 compounded; 14 withdrawn; 6 non-cognizable.
3	11	...	...	11	12	5	23	1 non-cognizable.
148	228	69	20	323	531	61	854	1 death; 19 compounded; 7 non-cognizable; 14 withdrawn.
119	124	74	63	261	6	2	267	9 transferred, lunacy, &c.; 1 non-cognizable.
7	14	5	4	23	2	1	25	
27	70	10	10	90	7	3	97	1 non-cognizable.
23	17	7	5	30	4	1	34	1 transferred.
2	4	1	3	8	2	...	10	1 lunacy.
25	37	5	41	83	7	4	90	1 non-cognizable.
12	85	2	...	88	7	3	95	6 deaths, lunacy, &c.
126	157	96	35	288	113	19	401	1 lunacy; 218 compounded; 6 withdrawn; 11 non-cognizable.
17	7	4	7	18	3	...	21	
92	125	60	13	198	147	23	345	3 lunacy &c.; 156 compounded; 3 non-cognizable.
18	30	5	3	41	47	4	88	1 extradited.
5	2	1	...	3	16	3	19	1 death.
57	123	20	10	154	166	46	320	2 lunacy, &c.; 3 withdrawn; 3 non-cognizable; 1 compounded.
16	23	14	1	38	7	2	45	7 compounded.
546	818	304	195	1,323	534	111	1,857	25 transferred, &c.; 382 compounded; 9 withdrawn; 20 non-cognizable.
71	52	34	105	191	25	1	216	1 transferred; 1 withdrawn; 1 non-cognizable.
104	134	30	170	341	39	14	380	2 transferred; 4 non-cognizable.
65	21	15	87	125	51	14	176	2 lunacy, &c.; 1 re-investigated.
26	78	10	22	113	76	16	189	2 compounded; 1 withdrawn.

STATEMENT A—PART I (BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation.	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—continued.							
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	873	5,952	8	6,817	212	1,157
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	5	7	...	12	...	4
		Total ...	1,206	7,540	20	8,727	303	1,939
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*							
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	33	240	11	263	7	183
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	4	88	...	92	1	32
33	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	37	329	11	356	8	215
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*							
34	379 to 382	Theft... of cattle ...	592	3,983	10	4,566	119	1,798
		Theft... ordinary ...	1,281	11,218	117	12,386	352	3,615
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ...	101	677	19	759	18	368
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property ...	105	766	2	869	21	232
37	419, 420	Cheating ...	39	302	1	340	3	105
38	447, 448, 453 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	78	905	12	971	18	482
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	4	24	...	28	...	16
		Total ...	2,200	17,875	161	19,919	531	6,666
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*							
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	4	48	...	52	1	15
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294. Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	43	373	1	415	5	84
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	137	3,034	2	3,169	6	349
		Total ..	184	3,455	3	3,636	12	448
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*4,307	33,022	207	37,129	953	11,306

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement V—Part I of 1905 :—

N. D.	+50	undetected cases of previous year detected during 1906.
	+14	cases of Rewa Kantha not shown in 1905.
	— 1	case shown through misunderstanding.
	+63	
C. D.	+51	cases again brought on the register.
	— 1	case erroneously shown as pending in previous year's statement.
	+50	
S. D.	+30	undetected cases of previous year detected this year.
Sind	+65	difference not explained.
R.-M. Railway	+ 6	undetected cases of previous year detected this year.
G. I. P. Railway	+ 1	Do. do.
	+7	
Total ...	215	

INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS)—*continued.*

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases convicted.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks.
	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12+13).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
838	1,238	194	3,173	4,613	93	40	4,706	5 lunacy, death, &c.; 3 compounded; 3 withdrawn; 1 non-cognizable.
2	5	...	1	6	1	...	7	
1,106	1,528	283	3,558	5,389	285	85	5,674	10 lunacy, transferred, &c.; 5 compounded; 5 withdrawn; 5 non-cognizable; 1 re-investigated.
23	23	24	3	61	257	30	318	1 re-investigated; 42 compounded; 1 non-cognizable.
5	36	15	3	54	40	4	94	10 compounded.
...	...	1	...	1	10	2	11	1 compounded.
28	59	40	6	116	307	36	423	53 compounded; 1 non-cognizable; 1 re-investigated.
498	885	173	1,082	2,150	168	59	2,318	11 transferred, &c.; 1 re-investigated; 1 withdrawn; 1 compounded; 2 non-cognizable.
1,107	4,104	256	2,927	7,404	682	295	8,086	25 transferred, &c.; 1 re-investigated; 3, section 157 (1) (*b*); 5 non-cognizable; 1 compounded; 2 withdrawn.
94	180	34	63	296	453	86	749	2 transferred, &c.; 7 withdrawn; 1 non-cognizable; 1 compounded.
78	396	54	29	481	71	34	552	9 transferred, &c.; 2 non-cognizable.
53	140	13	21	175	157	38	332	5 transferred, &c.; 1 non-cognizable.
60	174	68	167	421	1,039	204	1,460	2 transferred, &c.; 123 compounded; 2 withdrawn; 1 non-cognizable.
...	5	...	7	12	4	3	16	
1,890	5,884	598	4,296	10,939	2,574	719	13,513	54 transferred, &c.; 2 re-investigated; 3, section 157 (1) (*b*); 126 compounded; 12 withdrawn; 12 non-cognizable.
3	31	2	...	33	29	15	62	
41	247	30	7	285	224	178	509	1 dormant; 3 compounded; 2 withdrawn.
78	2,647	52	29	2,730	3,033	2,414	5,763	8 transferred, &c.; 4 withdrawn; 5 non-cognizable.
122	2,925	84	36	3,048	3,286	2,607	6,334	9 transferred, &c.; 6 withdrawn; 3 compounded; 5 non-cognizable.
3,840	11,442	1,378	8,111	21,138	7,517	3,619	28,655	99 transferred, &c.; 4 re-investigated; 3, section 157 (1) (*b*); 588 compounded; 46 withdrawn; 51 non-cognizable.

W. G. CLABBY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

PART II.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1906

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in Police custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5.	6	7	8	9	10
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.								
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin	3	99	7	...	80	48	32
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to Stamps ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
6	489A to 489 D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender	2	19	...	...	20	11	9
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	23	217	...	...	212	130	82
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	374	2,091	22	...	1,911	502	1,409
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	24	...	...	23	19	4
		Total ...	403	2,452	29	...	2,248	712	1,536
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	157	591	6	6	571	226	345
12	307	Attempts at murder...	12	59	...	...	62	15	47
13	304, 308...	Culpable homicide	57	205	3	2	207	137	70
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	18	70	4	1	55	21	34
15	377	Unnatural offences	1	16	1	...	9	4	5
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	6	71	1	...	69	37	32
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	16	134	9	...	116	87	29
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	180	1,301	45	...	1,221	283	938
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	3	53	5	...	30	12	18
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	116	827	11	...	792	229	563
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prositution and dealing in slaves	26	122	5	2	109	47	62
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion	...	22	...	...	14	3	11
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	52	441	10	...	383	191	192
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	10	78	4	...	62	24	38
		Total ...	644	3,990	104	11	3,700	1,316	2,384
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	280	576	25	1	637	229	408
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	42	468	19	1	426	235	191
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	20	113	1	...	114	30	84
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	15	241	8	...	227	141	86

A.

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS.

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's Cases.			Remarks
		Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
2	15	6	4	2	
...	...	6	4	2	
...	...	13	3	...	
...	...	1	...	1	
...	1	8	4	3	
9	26	63	8	53	2 died, &c.; 1 compounded.
32	439	3,500	261	2,981	93 died, &c.; 129 compounded; 92 withdrawn.
...	2	10	4	2	
43	483	3,607	288	3,044	95 died, &c.; 130 compounded; 92 withdrawn.
10	139	15	2	1	26 died, &c.; 1 pardoned.
1	7	4	1	3	2 convicted of non-cognizable offences.
2	34	11	3	...	16 transferred, &c.
...	28	6	1	5	
...	1	2	...	2	6 lunatics, &c.; 1 compounded.
1	6	6	4	1	1 died.
...	6	7	3	4	9 died, &c.
18	203	394	46	336	12 lunatics, &c.; 452 compounded; 7 withdrawn.
...	21	...	...	...	1 pardoned.
14	120	339	46	260	20 transferred, &c.; 272 compounded.
2	27	185	7	169	5 died, &c.
...	8	29	6	23	
6	79	344	70	271	21 died, &c.; 4 withdrawn; 2 compounded.
...	15	6	2	4	7 transferred, &c.; 6 compounded.
54	694	1,348	191	1,079	125 died, &c.; 746 compounded; 2 pardoned; 11 withdrawn.
23	181	58	1	32	12 died, &c.; 8 pardoned; 1 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
29	58	119	20	95	6 transferred, &c.
1	16	126	17	112	2 transferred, &c.
2	17	150	28	110	4 transferred, &c.; 3 compounded; 2 withdrawn.

STATEMENT A—PART II—(BOMBAY

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in Police custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—continued.							
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	211	3,004	49	3	2,881	1,878	1,003
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	7	52	...	...	53	34	19
		Total ...	575	4,454	102	5	4,338	2,547	1,791
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*							
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	39	246	4	...	269	51	218
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	4	90	3	...	88	48	40
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
		Total ...	43	337	7	...	358	99	259
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*							
34	379 to 382	Theft... {of cattle ... ... / ordinary	139 440	2,029 7,959	14 158	3 4	1,948 7,737	1,231 5,593	717 2,144
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	30	320	6	...	316	199	117
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	77	905	24	1	862	574	288
37	419, 420	Cheating	27	296	8	1	258	177	81
38	447, 448, 453 and 456 .	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	54	770	7	...	752	317	435
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	19	...	...	19	10	9
		Total ...	767	12,298	217	9	11,892	8,101	3,791
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*							
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	16	6	...	8	1	7
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	8	153	3	...	148	105	43
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ...	154	3,987	86	3	3,919	3,389	530
		Total ...	162	4,156	95	3	4,075	3,495	580
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*2,594	27,687	554	28	26,611	16,270	10,341

* 2584 column 12 of Statement A, Part II, of 1905.
+10 persons in the Northern Division not explained.
— 1 Do. in the Sind Division not explained.
+ 1 On the B. B. & C. I. Railway was not shown as pending last year through mistake.

Total ... 2,594

PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS)—*concluded.*

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's Cases.			Remarks.
		Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
11	12	13	14	15	16
77	248	267	71	193	34 transferred, &c. ; 21 compounded ; 1 person of last year arrested this year.
1	6	1	...	...	
133	526	721	137	542	58 transferred, &c. ; 25 compounded ; 3 withdrawn ; 8 pardoned.
...	10	723	65	631	2 died, &c. ; 112 compounded.
...	3	95	4	89	12 compounded.
...	...	3	...	3	1 compounded.
...	13	821	69	723	2 died, &c. ; 125 compounded.
120	176	207	81	119	27 died, &c. ; 2 compounded.
167	423	1,508	452	1,013	77 died, 3 compounded.
24	24	638	147	401	4 died, 5 compounded ; 5 withdrawn.
15	70	117	36	78	25 died.
7	44	249	42	165	12 died.
28	46	2,831	364	2,365	19 died, 181 compounded ; 2 withdrawn.
...	...	14	4	10	
361	783	5,564	1,126	4,151	164 died, &c. ; 191 compounded ; 7 withdrawn.
...	2	29	6	23	
...	10	128	55	75	4 compounded.
6	114	5,732	4,138	1,502	19 died, &c. ; 6 withdrawn.
6	126	5,889	4,199	1,600	19 died, &c. ; 4 compounded ; 6 withdrawn.
597	2,625	17,950	6,010	11,139	463 transferred, &c. ; 1,225 compounded ; 10 pardoned ; 119 withdrawn.

W. G. CLABBY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

B 979—3 *ap*

STATEMENT B.—PART I.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1906 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.)	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Sections of I. P. Code.											
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*											
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225*a*, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	60	647	707	42	257	326	63	2	...	19	5
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants...	12	65	77	5	26	40	5	...	...	1	1
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	87	454	541	50	258	171	52	3	...	9	4; 1 dormant.
7	465 to 477*a* ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	8	50	58	14	26	10	6	...	...	2	
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	3	122	125	4	49	64	6	...	...	2	1
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	...	5	5	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	
10	149, 153*a* to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	12	418	430	6	146	259	8	...	1	11	1
		Total ...	182	1,761	1,943	121	765	871	140	5	1	45	12; 1 dormant.
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*											
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage... ...	1	6	7	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	5	5	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	
12*a*	376	Rape by the husband ...	...	4	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	
		Total ...	1	15	16	3	8	4	1	...	...	...	
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*											
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	13	93	106	35	37	24	7	...	...	3	2
		Total ...	13	93	106	35	37	24	7	...	...	3	2
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*											
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	...	5	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	56	3,046	3,102	317	1,156	134	81	2	...	1,414	9
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	5	5	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	596	18,859	19,455	1,956	4,534	1,357	464	5	1	11,143	19; 1 dormant.
		Total ...	652	21,915	22,567	2,273	5,692	1,494	545	7	1	12,562	28; 1 dormant.
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*											
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	18	194	212	60	125	19	4	...	...	4	
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	35	631	666	155	353	102	39	...	1	16	2; 1 dormant.
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	85	2,861	2,946	265	662	206	96	...	2	1,716	16; 1 dormant.
		Total ...	138	3,686	3,824	480	1,140	327	139	...	3	1,736	18; 2 dormant.

STATEMENT B.—PART I—*Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways—concluded.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.)	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*												
21	298	Offences against religion ...	...	6	6	...	2	1	1	...	...	2	
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	5	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	145	1,319	1,464	381	427	64	114	6	...	466	2 (1 transferred. 1 dormant.)
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	14	260	274	65	63	22	20	...	...	101	
25	504, 506 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	125	6,562	6,687	737	1,406	604	195	...	...	3,655	4
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	2	602	604	26	82	494	10	...	...	2	2
27	294a ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	2	165	166	6	34	120	5	...	1	1	1 transferred before trial.
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	3	13	16	1	3	12	...	...	...	...	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	1	29	30	4	17	9	...	...	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	9	420	429	47	182	95	13	...	...	92	1
		Total ...	301	9,384	9,684	1,268	2,228	1,501	358	6	1	4,324	9 (1 transferred. 1 dormant. 1 transferred before trial.)
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.		6,396	28,434	34,830	3,566	3,196	22,013	3,521	1	...	3,501	21 ; 13 dormant.
		GRAND TOTAL ...	7,683	65,289	72,970	7,766	13,066	26,237	4,211	19	6	21,171	20 (1 transferred. 16 dormant. 1 transferred before trial.)

W. G. CLABBY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1906 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Part II.—Return of Persons concerned in Non-Cognizable Cases.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (viz., under trial or against whom process had issued).	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because absconded, or evading or not complying with summons during the year: also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14a	14b	14c
		Sections of I. P. Code.													
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*													
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225a, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice .	65	995	25	12	1,073	12	491	464	45·48	68	38	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	12	99	4	2	113	1	51	53	51·45	6	2	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	80	479	19	15	562	10	290	183	33·33	59	15	...	...
7	465 to 477a ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	24	65	...	2	87	7	48	15	23·07	10	7	...	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	3	180	5	.....	188	...	76	104	56·21	6	2	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	1	9	...	1	9	...	6	2	22·22	...	1	...	...
10	149, 153a to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	72	1,371	29	18	1,454	...	528	862	61·57	36	28	1	3
		Total ...	257	3,198	82	50	3,486	30	1,490	1,688	51·46	185	93	1	3
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*													
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage	1	13	...	.....	14	1	9	4	30·76	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	2	...	.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	4	...	.....	4	1	1	1	25·00	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	19	...	.....	20	2	12	5	26·31	1	...	...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*													
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	40	170	1	9	202	7	113	45	26·31	23	14	...	1
		Total ...	40	170	1	9	202	7	113	45	26·31	23	14	...	1
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*													
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	8	...	.....	8	...	...	3	37·5	...	5	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	141	5,326	...	32	5,435	350	1,301	177	3·32	141	3,466	...	64
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation .	...	8	...	.....	8	...	6	2	25·00	...	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	2,051	42,248	30	657	43,668	2,341	10,025	2,164	5·12	1,113	28,025	2	1,844
		Total ...	2,192	47,590	30	689	49,119	2,691	11,332	2,346	4·92	1,254	31,496	2	1,908
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*													
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	49	270	2	6	315	13	180	42	15·44	27	53	...	...
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	50	841	9	22	875	30	596	140	16·47	76	33	1	...
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	296	6,618	2	92	6,822	255	1,688	409	6·17	278	4,192	1	106
		Total ...	395	7,729	13	120	8,012	298	2,464	591	7·63	381	4,278	2	106

Serial Number.	Remarks.
4	3 dormant.
6	1 dormant.
10	1 dormant.
17	4 dormant.
Total	4 dormant.
20	2 dormant.
Total	5 dormant.

STATEMENT B—*concluded.*

Part II.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1906 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways—concluded.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (viz. under trial or against whom process had issued).	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because absconded, or evading or not complying with summons, during the year: also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks:			
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14a	14b	14c	
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*														
21	298	Offences against religion ...	...	17	...	5	12	...	2	3	17·64	...	7	...	...	
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	6	...	.....	6	4	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	444	2,429	...	110	2,702	176	843	79	3·25	239	1,421	...	...	4 transferred. 1 dormant.
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	35	502	5	1	546	17	146	31	6·05	98	254	...	1	
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	285	12,309	11	157	12,439	302	3,197	1,242	10·03	319	7,379	...	1	
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	3	713	15	1	730	...	124	596	81·86	8	2	...	...	
27	294 *a*	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	30	...	.....	30	...	14	7	23·33	...	9	...	...	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	8	381	33	6	416	22	141	269	64·97	12	1	7	...	1 transferred during trial
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances...	3	16	...	.....	19	...	4	15	93·75	...	...	...	...	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	1	124	...	.....	125	12	65	48	38·70	...	...	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	11	399	...	5	405	23	187	93	23·83	8	92	...	...	
		Total ...	790	16,922	64	285	17,490	553	4,095	2,385	14·04	684	9,168	7	2	5 transferred during trial. 1 dormant.
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	6,850	33,969	1,174	604	41,371	3,069	4,978	25,320	72·05	3,575	4,429	63	8	18 dormant.
		Grand Total ...	10,525	106,597	1,364	1,757	119,760	6,650	25,081	32,380	29·18	6,108	49,478	75	2,029	5 transferred during trial. 29 dormant.

W. G. CLABBY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT C.

Property Stolen and Recovered during the year 1906 in the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Theft ... *a.* In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	4,077	1,896	46·50	5,35,047 0 0	1,35,227 0 0	25·27
1. Theft ... *b.* In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	448	...	.....	30,525 0 0	...
1. Theft ... *c.* Other thefts ...	9,213	5,874	63·75	4,44,048 0 0	2,20,067 0 0	49·55
2. Robbery. *a.* Dacoity ...	162	90	55·55	1,14,385 0 0	17,980 0 0	15·71
2. Robbery. *b.* Other robbery...	325	169	52	33,492 0 0	7,247 0 0	21·63
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	215	136	63·25	28,488 0 0	11,655 0 0	40·91
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	33	17	51·51	4,365 0 0	2,239 0 0	51·29
Total ...	14,025	8,630	61·53	11,59,825 0 0	4,24,940 0 0	36·63
B.—Non-cognizable.						
5. Extortion	37	14	37·83	1,916 0 0	388 0 0	20·25
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	149	67	4·49	39,744 0 0	7,544 0 0	18·81
Total ...	186	81	43·54	41,660 0 0	7,932 0 0	19·03

Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct Magistrates' cognizable cases :—

Column 2.	Column 3.	Column 4.	Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.
623	404	14·84	39,315	15,065	38·44

Rs. 12,368 worth of property was recovered during the year of the property stolen in previous years.

Rs. 6,591 worth of property stolen outside the districts in the Presidency was recovered during the year.

In the Surat District in 3 cases of cheating in which property was recovered the amount of property cheated was Rs. 5,174, and of this sum only Rs. 110 was recovered.

W. G. CLABBY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATE

Showing Sanctioned Strength

	District.	Number of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
									Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Northern Division.	Ahmedabad	...	1	2	1	4	18	3	241	...	2	914	...	22	1,208
	Kaira	...	1	...	...	3	13	...	133	...	1	575	...	6	732
	Panch Mahâls	...	1	...	...	3	11	...	142	...	5	664	...	31	857
	Broach	...	1	...	1	3	7	...	93	...	1	375	...	6	487
	Surat	...	1	...	1	2	11	...	163	...	2	699	...	14	893
	Thána	...	1	1	1	4	16	...	167	...	...	680	...	...	870
	Total ...	...	6	3	4	19	76	3	939	...	11	3,907	...	79	5,047
Central Division.	Ahmednagar	...	1	...	1	3	18	...	158	...	1	615	...	12	809
	Khándesh* from 1st January to 14th November ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	East Khándesh (From 15th November to 31st December)	...	1	1	1	4	22	...	192	...	5	726	...	38	990
	West Khándesh (From 15th November to 31st December)	...	1	...	1	3	17	...	165	...	4	644	...	29	864
	Násik	...	1	1	1	3	23	...	168	...	1	623	..	9	830
	Poona	...	1	1	1	4	23	11	239	...	6	1,080	...	28	1,394
	Sátára	...	1	1	1	3	19	...	201	...	1	792	...	7	1,026
	Sholápur	...	1	1	...	2	14	...	111	...	1	492	...	7	629
	Total ...	...	7	5	6	22	136	11	1,234	...	19	4,972	...	130	6,542
	*Details of the strength of the Police in Khándesh before its division into two districts (1st January to 14th November) ...	...	1	4	...	4	25	...	346	...	8	1,293	...	62	1,743
Southern Division.	Belgaum	...	1	...	1	3	15	...	146	...	2	568	...	12	748
	Bijápur	...	1	...	1	2	12	...	146	...	1	521	...	6	690
	Dhárwár	...	1	1	1	2	18	...	188	...	1	660	...	10	882
	Kánara	...	1	...	...	2	14	...	144	...	...	544	...	...	705
	Kolába	...	1	...	...	1	14	...	98	...	...	444	...	...	558
	Ratnágiri	...	1	...	...	2	17	...	146	...	...	605	...	...	771
	Total ...	...	6	1	3	12	90	...	868	...	4	3,342	...	28	4,354
Sind.	Karáchi	...	1	1	1	6	17	6	123	...	57	809	13	124	1,158
	Hyderabad	...	1	1	1	5	20	...	150	...	77	781	...	161	1,197
	Sukkur	...	1	1	1	4	11	...	93	...	23	493	...	93	720
	Lárkána	...	1	...	1	3	15	...	86	...	41	429	...	104	680
	Thar and Párkar	...	1	...	1	2	14	...	62	...	67	174	...	289	610
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	1	...	...	1	6	...	53	...	10	177	...	115	363
	Total ...	...	6	3	5	21	83	6	567	...	275	2,863	13	886	4,723
Additional Police		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...
Railways.	R. M. Railway	...	1	2	...	3	21	2	81	...	...	435	...	...	545
	B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	...	1	...	...	3	2	...	82	...	...	602	...	...	690
	G. I. P. Railway	...	1	...	...	3	8	1	94	...	...	529	...	...	636
	S. M. Railway	...	...	1	...	2	6	...	56	...	...	307	...	...	372
	Total ...	...	3	3	..	11	37	3	313	...	...	1,873	...	...	2,243
Administrative offices		5	2	...	...	7	9	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	58
Central Police Training School ...		...	1	4	...	4	4	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	22
Total ...		5	3	4	...	11	13	...	25	...	...	24	...	...	80
Grand Total ...		5	31	19	18	96	435	23	3,946	...	309	16,981	13	1,123	22,99

MENT D.

and Cost of Police.

Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area in square miles.	Population.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated by the Police force.	
								To area.	To Population.			
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.							Rs.		
2,04,628	2,628	2,07,256	3,949	795,967	276,781	18	33	3·27	659	1,298	1·07	...
1,28,018	1,742	1,29,760	1,595	716,332	128,072	12	31	2·18	979	780	1·06	8
1,43,842	1,953	1,45,795	2,141	316,303	40,822	10	38	2·49	369	443	·51	30
1,03,195	4,242	1,07,437	1,467	291,763	64,302	7	16	3·01	599	423	·86	...
1,54,887	7,562	1,62,449	1,662	637,017	153,296	11	36	1·86	713	634	·70	50
1,68,016	2,781	1,70,797	3,573	811,433	90,421	14	44	4·10	932	2,157	2·47	77
9,02,586	20,908	9,23,494	14,387	3,568,815	753,694	72	198	2·85	707	5,735	1·13	165
1,70,101	...	1,70,101	6,645	837,695	91,280	16	29	8·21	1,035	854	1·06	
3,18,369	...	3,18,369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7,361	...	7,361	4,551	957,728	212,565	22	43	4·59	967	1,734	1·75	
5,935	...	5,935	5,903	469,454	61,683	15	44	6·85	545	943	1·09	
1,65,469	...	1,65,469	5,940	816,504	71,304	21	59	7·48	987	1,910	2·30	
2,82,060	...	2,82,060	5,349	995,330	111,345	18	45	3·82	714	1,456	1·05	
1,74,630	...	1,74,630	4,988	1,146,559	161,232	17	39	4·86	1,117	1,029	1·0	
1,34,522	...	1,34,522	4,541	720,977	571,007	12	16	7·22	1,146	1,391	2·21	
12,58,447	...	12,58,447	37,917	5,944,247	1,280,416	121	275	5·80	909	9,317	1·42	
...	...	...	10,041	1,427,382	274,248	37	87	5·76	819	...	...	
1,27,250	...	1,27,250	4,649	993,976	172,777	14	53	6·19	1,325	1,225	1·63	
1,30,188	3,168	1,33,356	5,669	735,435	109,564	10	51	8·21	1,066	1,029	1·49	
1,85,843	3,198	1,89,041	4,602	1,113,298	225,601	17	45	5·21	1,262	1,614	1·82	
1,31,622	4,304	1,35,926	3,945	454,940	36,377	14	39	5·59	645	651	·92	
1,08,080	9,216	1,17,296	2,131	605,566	61,840	12	25	3·81	1,045	800	1·43	
1,45,917	4,584	1,50,501	3,998	1,167,927	76,914	15	33	5·18	1,515	774	1·00	
8,28,900	24,470	8,53,370	24,994	5,071,142	683,073	82	246	5·74	1,165	6,093	1·39	
2,40,757	7,709	2,48,466	11,971	446,513	140,052	19	72	10·34	386	2,437	2·1	
2,66,768	...	2,66,768	8,026	966,721	90,533	25	66	6·71	808	3,237	2·70	
1,75,269	...	1,75,269	6,730	523,345	96,898	13	53	9·35	727	798	1·11	
1,54,327	...	1,54,327	5,090	656,083	14,543	14	69	7·49	965	1,557	2·29	
1,46,788	...	1,46,788	14,180	389,714	...	24	62	23·25	639	876	1·44	
97,403	...	97,403	2,625	232,045	10,787	7	40	7·23	639	890	2·45	
10,81,312	7,709	10,89,021	48,622	3,214,421	352,813	102	362	10·28	680	9,795	2·07	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36,842	85,966	1,22,808	1,291	...	...	12	29	2·36	...	1,206	2 21	
32,489	75,808	1,08,297	1,075	...	...	14	34	1·56	...	700	1·01	
94,909	40,675	1,35,584	914	...	...	8	34	1·43	...	1,371	2·15	
24,275	58,568	82,843	722	...	...	6	22	·51	...	254	·78	
1,88,515	2,61,017	4,49,532	4,002	...	...	40	119	1·78	...	3,531	1·57	
1,60,762	...	1,60,762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25,893	...	25,893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,86,655	...	1,86,655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14,46,415	3,14,104	47,60,519	129,922	177,98,625	3,069,996	417	1,200	5·65	774	34,471	1·54	

} Cases referred by Magistrates for investigation.

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W. G. CLABBY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for

Range.	District.	Total Strength.				Armament of the Force.			Punishments.											
		Sanctioned.		Actual.					Dismissed.		Punished departmentally, otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
													Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of rifles.	Number of smooth bores.	Number of revolvers.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Northern Division.	Ahmedabad	268	936	264	837	67	405	54	2	9	23	176	2	12	...	...	...	...	1	4
	Kaira	150	581	148	564	24	217	16	2	1	4	18	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Panch Mahâls	161	695	157	591	80	372	14	...	11	9	36	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Broach	104	381	100	362	23	141	10	...	1	4	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surat	178	713	168	638	29	275	31	5	21	8	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Thâna	187	680	187	664	37	407	18	...	2	1	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Total ...	1,048	3,986	1,024	3,656	260	1,817	143	9	45	49	309	3	17	...	...	...	...	1	12
Central Division.	Ahmednagar	180	627	179	627	47	293	19	...	5	6	40	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Khándesh from 1st January to 14th November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	17	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Khándesh, East (From 15th November to 31st December.)	223	764	222	741	33	338	40	...	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Do. West (From 15th November to 31st December.)	189	673	181	600	35	367	18	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Násik	195	632	191	612	43	269	23	3	4	8	93	2	12	...	...	...	...	1	3
	Poona	283	1,108	280	1,048	47	443	71	...	17	4	150	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Sátára	224	799	224	761	39	351	...	1	1	5	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Sholápur	128	499	125	493	29	195	24	2	5	17	90	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Total ...	1,422	5,102	1,402	4,882	273	2,261	195	7	49	61	518	2	18	...	...	...	1	2	14
	Details of the strength and armament of the Police in Khándesh before its division (1st January to 14th November)	383	1,355	382	1,316	65	705	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Division.	Belgaum	166	580	166	568	24	211	17	3	6	13	21	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Bijápur	161	527	159	518	32	269	...	...	2	12	105	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Dhárwár	209	670	205	639	41	278	19	2	4	2	102	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	7
	Kánara	160	544	160	534	28	262	17	...	4	3	28	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Kolába	113	444	113	444	21	232	...	...	...	3	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Ratnágiri	165	605	164	605	26	290	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	974	3,370	967	3,308	172	1,542	53	5	18	33	290	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	18
Sind.	Karáchi	209	946	209	890	40	483	30	1	6	7	93	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hyderabad	252	942	251	919	40	560	26	5	21	21	47	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Sukkur	131	586	129	574	40	325	13	1	7	6	69	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	7
	Lárkána	145	533	137	492	40	361	17	1	14	2	33	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thar and Párkar	145	463	139	436	289	142	13	1	1	6	20	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Sind Frontier	70	292	69	289	20	204	7	...	4	13	111	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	952	3,762	934	3,609	469	2,075	106	9	53	55	393	1	17	...	...	...	...	1	11
Railways.	R. M. Railway	107	435	107	430	...	100	17	...	11	2	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
	B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	87	602	86	595	...	60	17	...	9	9	143	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
	G. I. P. Railway	106	529	106	519	...	...	6	...	23	8	169	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	1
	S. M. Railway	64	307	63	303	...	24	1	...	1	8	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Total ...	364	1,873	362	1,847	...	184	41	...	44	27	377	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	14
	Grand Total ...	4,760	18,093	4,689	17,362	1,174	7,879	588	30	209	225	1,887	6	66	...	...	...	1	7	69

Note.—The difference between columns 3 and 4 of this statement and columns 6 to 14 of statement D is due to t

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E.

the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways for the year 1906.

Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.					Number who have Left the force during the Year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of		
Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write															
By Promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years.	Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
13	187	222	472	59	152	341	257	28	50	54	11	12	8	32	51·20	1·69	2·91
...	116	113	355	84	63	201	125	91	10	26	3	2	1	16	24·47	·07	2·25
2	132	109	200	35	159	225	71	101	12	35	9	8	2	20	44·94	·33	2·32
2	173	79	224	36	61	169	65	31	21	23	...	6	1	4	54·11	·68	0·86
6	518	115	218	105	163	188	109	73	12	42	26	...	5	37	64·02	·017	4·57
5	529	141	313	56	135	307	100	66	16	25	2	...	1	21	12·21	·39	2·46
28	1,655	779	1,782	375	733	1,431	727	390	121	205	51	28	18	130	...	...	2·81
...	120	159	385	33	61	260	155	118	14	10	4	1	1	0	16·25	·04	1·11
2	145	118	243	...	...	...	...	...	21	41	15	7	...	25	31·68	1·69	1·47
...	7	138	347	98	87	246	256	54	...	...	3	...	...	2	7·47	...	...
...	3	...	12	59	67	208	202	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·76	...	...
...	87	158	389	88	83	221	143	77	11	23	7	4	...	8	23·03	·06	·99
1	159	180	400	111	219	399	239	80	28	60	15	2	2	34	31·47	·07	2·55
8	152	160	458	81	131	316	139	94	31	16	2	2	...	29	84·77	2·28	2·94
1	95	89	327	55	69	169	103	97	11	18	7	4	...	5	40·04	1·02	·81
12	768	1,002	2,561	525	717	1,819	1,237	584	116	168	53	20	3	112	39·43	...	1·78
...	...	...	...	102	135	464	505	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	40	151	432	77	164	99	120	108	30	37	9	4	...	9	27·26	·68	1·22
...	101	99	261	56	70	156	114	122	22	18	2	9	...	12	37·37	·69	1·77
5	84	150	385	80	194	221	71	73	17	56	6	5	8	20	58·64	1·35	2·36
...	164	144	291	46	62	208	99	119	20	8	4	...	...	8	38·57	3·89	1·47
...	77	91	272	29	67	134	113	101	9	5	...	2	...	13	84·82	·23	2·32
3	164	146	448	36	24	158	161	226	12	2	2	2	...	14	60·46	·16	1 82
10	630	781	2,089	324	581	976	678	749	110	126	23	22	8	76	48·07	1·16	1·77
...	199	87	257	156	135	273	192	143	17	111	7	13	2	25	25·81	·07	2·26
12	150	163	294	125	258	256	225	75	15	76	26	10	8	13	19·09	·10	1·11
8	79	80	129	110	92	214	113	45	19	80	8	16	...	15	53·77	·15	2·13
...	45	70	147	110	100	170	75	37	14	38	15	12	...	13	29·57	·11	2·07
...	10	63	117	22	17	221	105	71	17	19	2	...	...	16	56·50	·16	2·78
...	68	36	70	57	39	118	46	29	4	31	4	16	...	6	68·99	·19	1 68
20	551	499	1,014	580	621	1,252	756	400	86	355	62	67	10	88	26·23	·11	1·94
14	116	105	193	40	94	152	109	35	9	48	11	13	...	8	73·55	1·08	1·48
3	104	77	430	65	111	253	107	59	12	30	9	4	...	12	39·50	·11	1·76
1	82	103	340	120	151	149	48	51	17	64	23	8	...	12	79·52	·21	1·92
1	56	58	240	37	53	107	51	55	4	21	1	...	...	5	77·1	·78	1·36
19	358	343	1,203	262	409	661	315	200	42	163	44	25	...	37	...	...	1·67
89	3,962	3,404	8,649	2,066	3,061	6,139	3,713	2,323	475	1,017	233	162	39	443	...	...	2·01

omission of 49 officers and 24 men working in the Administrative Offices and the Central Police Training School.

W. G. CLABBY,
For Inspector-General of Police.

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